Royal We... the brand ... made repu... Leaders of 20... Rs. 185 on... WELLING... CYCLE ... BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 47 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
1st March	Khiva	8947	
8th "	Devanha	8092	
15th "	A Steamer†	...	
22nd "	Tanfield†	4538	
29th "	Somali	6712	
30th "	Malta	6004	Extra
4th April	Takada	6049	
12th "	Karmala	8983	
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 29th and 30th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There are only a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 30th March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
14th March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
20th February	Dumra	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi.
24th "	Linga	Karachi via Coastal ports.
27th "	Chakla	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
28th "	Lhasa	Karachi.
4th March	Pundua	Mombassa and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tokio Maru	Y. Kobayashi	8135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb.
Nagachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	10th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tsuyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27th Feb	9th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji	24th Feb	13th March	Italy.
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake	28th Feb.	10th "	Italy
Izuko Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb	11th "	Japan.
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko	2nd Mar.	12th "	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	4th Mar.	15th "	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	7th April	"

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

ubscribed Capital £1,500,000
aid-up Capital £750,000
eserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow the terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on th above Agencies and Branches and also on th principal commercial cities throughout th world, buy and receive for collection Bills Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrue does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody an collection of Interest and Dividends, whe due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelv months and for shorter periods at rates whic may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
[illegible]KIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
[illegible]OW		KARENKO
[illegible]AN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
[illegible]OW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
[illegible]EN		MOJI (Japan.)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEUCHI,
Manager.

30, Esplanade Road, Post, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

[illegible] BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ pe cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretar.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th, and TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed Luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of bags of C. P. goods, bales of gunnies, long cloth, brockade laces, one case locks, khat, glass bangles, asafoetida, one case varnish, abrak, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, trunks and boxes, boots and shoes, old clothing, empty casks, bicycles, carved wood teapoy tops, indigo, medicines, empty drums, iron wires, electric insulators and plugs, umbrellas, grain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Kantilal Popatlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Kallianji Keshavji:—

10 packages each 50 pieces Nensookhs No. 7303 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 328 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Harakhji:—

Ex. S. S. "Tosan Maru."

68 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Lakhmidas Bhimji:—

Ex. S. S. "Hajaj Maru."

32 bales Jdpanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Heishen Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Tosan Maru."

43 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Harakhji:—

Ex. S. S. "Tosan Maru."

50 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Lakhmidas Bhimji:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishen Maru."

27 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon,

Ex. S. S. "Tosan Maru."

40 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Yoropa Maru."

33 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

10 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Bhagwan:—

14 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SATINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Odhavji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhimaji Kapurchand:—

1 bale 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3238.
1 bale 20 pieces Japanese Satins No. Hathi, Machli.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SUSI OF THE CRESCENT MILLS AND 10 BALES SUSI OF THE FAJALBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vrajlal Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Gordhandas of Bhajia Gully:—

25 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Crescent Mills No. 346.
10 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Fajalbhoy Mills No. 4046.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES FINE, SUPERIOR, FANCY, WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thacker Govinddas Tulsidas:—

9 packages each 100 pairs fine, superior, fancy, white Dhotees quality of Surbala.
3 packages each 150 pairs fine, superior, fancy, White Dhotees quality of Kumedi sundri.
4 packages each 150 pairs fine, superior, fancy, White Dhotees Chelchabili or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JACONETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Krishnaji Keshrimal and on account and at the risk of Multani Hariram Khatarmal:—

2 bales each 200 pieces Jaconets No. 18, 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESH SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Muldhand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchodji):—

15 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3700.

On account and at the risk of Vora Saraffally Tyebally of Nagdevi Street:—

15 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES LIPMAN WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Mirza Mahomedally Kazrani and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Calcutta."

V. B. 7164 Bombay.—241/245—5 bales each 50 pieces Lipman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Ex. S. S. "City of Edinburgh."

V. B. 7157 Bombay.—366/370—5 bales each 50 pieces Lipman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Goods to be cleared from Docks by purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424. Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 38, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duraterleather steel chairs white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED immediately for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, two competent HEAD COOKS. Good salary. 1026

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN for a Mill and Gin Stores. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1038

WANTED—A competent TYPIST. Apply Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 975

WANTED—A vegetarian qualified NURSE, possessing a fairly good knowledge of medicines and midwifery. State age, caste and pay wanted with testimonials to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED for Bombay Office, used to Iron and Steel work, also Building and Survey Plans. State age, experience and wages required. Apply Box No. 283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Manager to organise and manage an Import and Export business office at Indore. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Messrs. GOVARDHAN MOHON, Bajajkhana Indore, till 28-2-19.

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having practical experience and able to prepare Schemes. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials till 28-2-19 to R. K. PARANDEKAR, Engineer Saw Mill, near Kali Chowki, Parel, Bombay. 998

WANTED—A CURATOR for the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, consolidated salary Rs. 75—5—100. Post at present available for one year. Arts Graduate with Sanskrit, Pali, Magadhi and Palaeography should only apply. Knowledge of deciphering Coins both ancient and modern necessary. Applications with copies of testimonials may be sent to the Undersigned before 5th March, 1919. VITHALDAS, G. TRIVEDI, Honorary Secretary. 1037

WANTED following hands for immediate employment on this Railway, NATIVE STATION MASTERS and RELIEVING STATION MASTERS, salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. SIGNALLERS, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 according to qualifications. Those who have actually worked in these capacities need apply with copies of testimonials, age etc., before the end of this month to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd., Post Kurduwadi. 1043

WANTED for the Agricultural Department of the Uganda Protectorate, one INDIAN GARDENER, having a good knowledge of Botanical and Agricultural work such as budding, grafting and rubber tapping. Should also possess a diploma from an Indian Agricultural College and be able to read and write English. Salary Rs. 120 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per month with free passage. Engagement is for three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing, with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents for India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1048

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and fair COPYIST for a business firm. Salary Rs. 30 to 38 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

WANTED—An ordinary TYPIST. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply to Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—COMPOUNDER, fully qualified and experienced. Goanese preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1082

WANTED—A CARDING MASTER for a known Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Only experts need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED.

WANTED—One COMPOUND ENGINE for twenty double roller Gins. See personally between 2 to 5 p.m. to PESTONJEE COOVERJEE c/o Premjee Ookeda's House, No. 312-14, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 1075

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFETY MOTOR TYRES, new, 6, 30 by 3½; 2, 870 by 90 and 2 920 by 120. Price Rs. 25 p c. off. Write GLOBE STORES Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1052

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—A complete plant of 2,500 Spindles in one lot. Apply to Box No. 25. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE—At Bombay. Pair of imported African CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, other animals. Apply, "H." Ballygunge Pharmacy, Calcutta. 986

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year, only two months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to the INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE. 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 1073

HAVE YOU USED an Imperial Mansions H. B. PENCIL for your office use? The best in the market, the most economical in use, try it! Rs. 3/4 per gross, V.-P. extra. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—The following four horses. (1) A very handsome fast trotting Bay Arab Entire, four years old, 15 hands, price Rs. 800; (2) A very handsome fast trotting Chestnut Panchkayian horse, five years old, 14-2, price Rs. 800; (3) One very handsome fast trotting Grey Arab horse, four years, 14-2, price Rs. 750; (4) One very handsome fast trotting Grey Arab Entire, 14-3, four years old, price Rs. 1,000. The above four horses are broken to both saddle and harness, and will take nearest offer and could be seen at R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank Road. 1041

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has had much experience in the trade, and is just returning home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain. 907

TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar. ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

MATHERAN—TO BE LET—Small COTTAGES and large BUNGALOWS for the hot season. Apply early to LORD'S STORES. 1027

TO BE LET—At MAHABLESHWAR. For the Hot Season. Lower Bungtow of Rose Cottage, containing four Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms. Excellent situation. For rent, etc., apply to Mrs. DWARKADAS KALIANDAS, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1064

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKERSEY WAGHJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the service of the BOMBAY SWADESHI COOPERATIVE STORES & CO., LTD., Bachelor ..... Deceased.

DWARKADAS WAGHJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of February, 1919.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1068

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist.
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.

6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
842

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY the 28th instant being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1086

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.

Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1916-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1063

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the authority in that behalf vested in them the Board of Directors of the Company had in July, 1918, at the request of Messrs. RAMANNAH RAMGOPAL and BHOOMIAH, the firm of Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Company signified their approval of and sanction to the appointment of Mr. VENKAT KRISHTIAH, as Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah, but owing to Mr. Venkat Kristiah's mismanagements, the Board withdrew the sanction and approval in December, 1918, and on the 13th December, 1918, sanctioned and approved the nomination of Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal, who is also a partner in the said firm, as the Managing Partner of the said firm. Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal was conducting the Company's business at the Company's office as per Board's order and under the Board's supervision and control till 3rd January, 1919. On the 3rd January, 1919, Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal was served with a Notice on behalf of the Commissioner of Police of H. E. H. The Nizam's Government in regard to his appointment and on the 4th January, 1919, Mr. Venkat Kristiah, took possession of the Mills, etc., of the Company by the help of the Police and has been dealing with the property of the Company irrespective of the Board's control and supervision and necessary steps are in progress to recover possession of the property from him and otherwise.

Mr. Venkat Kristiah is acting unauthorisedly and in defiance of the Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and is signing as the Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah though not authorised and not entitled to do the same. The Public is hereby warned that the Company will not be held responsible for any dealings and agreements with Mr. Venkat Kristiah on behalf of the Company and all persons dealing with him will do so at their own risk and peril and the Company will not be bound by his acts and defaults.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1919.

KESHEO RAO VAKIL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. 947

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882 AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION AND OF THE AMRITSAR BANK, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE UNDER RULE XIX.

WHEREAS the accounts of the Official Liquidators (Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse) upto the 5th August, 1918, together with a general summary thereof, were filed in the Hon'ble Chief Court on the 17th January, 1919, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that any objections thereto, should be filed in that Court within one month hereof, otherwise the accounts and summary will be passed by the Hon'ble Supervising Judge.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.

Lahore, Dated the 18th Feb., 1919. 1089

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of ARCOT RANGSWAMI MUDLIAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant retired Diwan of the Idur State, a widower ..... Deceased.

ARCOT RANGSWAMI DORAIREJ MUDLIAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Abkari Officer at Idur State, ordinarily residing at Himatnagar Idur State, now temporarily residing at Prag Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of February, 1919.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1090

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 225 CASES STEEL RIVETS AND 10 CASES COPPER WIRE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale room the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor Messrs. Abdul Husein Abdul Karim & Co., of Nanabhoy Lane, Fort:—

Ex. S.S. "TENSIN MARU."

25 Cases 3/8 by 1 inch Steel rivets.
46 Cases 3-8 by 7/8 inch Steel rivets.
29 Cases 3/8 by 3/4 inch Steel rivets.
5 Cases 3/8 by 5/8 inch Steel rivets.
50 Cases ¼ by 1, 1½, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches each size 10 cases.

Ex. S.S. "Europa Maru."

4 Cases 3/8 by 7/8 inch Steel rivets.
21 Cases 3/8 by 3/4 inch Steel rivets.
45 Cases 3/8 by 5/8 inch Steel rivets.

By order of the office concerned 10 cases each 250 lbs. copper wire No. 1 to 10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th. Feb. 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of 527 bales of Cotton Bijapur, Gadag and Mehsana.

By the order of Messrs Gill and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba at the godown No. 4 of Messrs. Gill and Co., the following:—

(1) On account and risk of Mulchand Raichand, 347 bales:—
238 bales M. K. Bijapur Cotton.
41 bales C. B. Bijapur Cotton.
68 bales M. R. Gadag Cotton.
347 bales

(2) On account and risk of Ghelabhoy Jeychand.
180 bales C. P. Mehsana Cotton.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Sweet Toned Grand Cottage Piano by Rose & Co., Cane Dining Room Furnitures, Glassware, Plateware, etc., the Property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

On THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Candy House, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, double meat safe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, mirrored sideboard clothes and godown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier tables, glass door book cases, sweet toned solid iron framed rosewood grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, plateware etc.

The property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 123 BALES, DHULIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Grant Building by order of the Insurance office concerned the following cotton, slightly damaged by fire. 123 bales, Dhulia cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed, by the Officer Commanding No. 11 Base Depot Medical Stores, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), near No. 1 Shed Alexandra Docks

A quantity of miscellaneous, unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions from Lieut. Adjutant, S. C. Pass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—

About 275 lots containing unclaimed goods, etc., such as bundles of sundry clothes, wooden boxes with clothes, tin trunks with clothes, old boots and shoes, overcoats, gunny bags, wearing apparels, razais, utensils, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Batha" House, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order house-hold furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dinner wagons, Persian and Cambay carpets, table and hall electric lamps, Drawing room fancy cabinets, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large and small terra cotta figures, wall and table clocks, drawing room fancy corner cabinets, Chesterfields sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, fancy teapoys, Singer hand sewing machines, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest, of drawers, cloth and gown resses linen cupboards, wardrobes, hat stands, one large stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Capt. Phibbs and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nasbit Lane, Masagon, Terrace, opposite to the Police Court, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, table lamps, single and double bedsteads, iron baba cot, mirrordoor almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, cane chairs and sofas, easy chairs reclining safa, hat stands, large wooden chest, China matting aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.—The property of Lieut. and Quarter-Master A. E. Richardson and others

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Arms and Ammunition.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market:

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of daggers and spears rifles, shot guns, automactic pistols, revolvers, 455 bore and other bore cartridges, sulphur, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the rights of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay, Municipal Slaughterhouses Bandora for 12 months from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pelder Road Fish Market, Masagon, Kamatipura Market, Forguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Also the right of collecting squatters fees from the vegetable sections of the Colaba, Forguson Road, Purbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid Bunder, Markets.

For further particulars, and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, 3rd March next, Messrs BENNET and Co will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, New Queen's Road, (next to the Royal Opera House) a number of high class secondhand Motor Cars, etc., including the following. An excellent opportunity of rare bargains:—

(1) 12-14 H.P. 4 Cylinder Acquilla five seater torpedo.
(2) 11-9 H P. 4 Cylinder Arrol-Johnstone four seater torpedo.
(3) 12-14 H. P. 4 Cylinder Belsize seven seater landaulette.
(4) 12-15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Belsize five seater torpedo.
(5) 20 H. P. 6 Cylinder Buick seven seater torpedo.
(6) 10-12 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colibri two seater with dickey.
(7) 12-16 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracq seven seater landaulette.
(8) 14 H. P. 4 Cylinder De Dion Bouton five seater torpedo.
(9) 14 H. P. 4 Cylinder De Dion Bouton five seater torpedo.
(10) 6 H. P. Single Cylinder De Dion Bouton two seater with dickey.
(11) 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Ford five seater torpedo.
(12) 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber seven seater landaulette.
(13) 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber five seater torpedo.
(14) 10 H. P. 4 Cylinder Marlborough two seater with dickey.
(15) 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Napier five seater torpedo.
(16) 16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Renault seven seater landaulette.
(17) 10 H. P. 4 Cylinder Stellite four seater tornedo.
(18) 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Studebaker seven seater torpedo.
(19) 12 H. P. 4 Cylinder Swift two seater with dickey.
(20) 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Flat Chassis, etc. etc.
(21) 45 H. P. 4 Cylinder, Clement Bayard, 7 seater Motor Car.
(22) 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Sennpa Booth 2 seater Car.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3468.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SOCKS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "H" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagon.

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.
Change of programme Monday and Thursday nights.

IMPERIAL
PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
"HOUSE OF HATE"
Episodes 17th and 18th.
The public will be glad to learn that further episodes of this great serial have arrived in Bombay. Episodes 17th and 18th will be screened to-night at the Imperial.
These episodes are as thrilling as the previous ones and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more unfathomable than before.
TWO PATHE GAZETTES
giving in pictures the world's most notable news.
VICTORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
(Travel.)
Luke:—the inimitable comedian in "HEY THERE"
Time—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

YOUR OWN
Favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week
the third instalment of the Universal's Adventure Serial:
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
Millions' Favourite
EDDIE POLO
This instalment will amaze, astonish, dumbfound you!
Also—Episode fourteenth of
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
together with some authentic War Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

[redacted] OPERA
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 1[redacted].m.
A 5-reel Metro Wonder-play :—

"Red White & Blue Blood"

A beautiful drama describing the contrast between hypocrisy and truth. A crook "Soldier of other people's wealth" plans to swindle a wealthy lady by marrying her daughter under the assumed title of a Count. His plans are frustrated by true love and he is caught in the act of robbing the family treasury. Truth predominates over hypocrisy.
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EDDIE POLO
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WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st Feb. 1919.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.882 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.5 ,,
Dew Point	61.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.604 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 ,,
Minimum do.	69.0 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW.W.
Movement of Wind	204 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h.	m	ft. in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	22	m. 2	42	25 7	22	m 9	20	12 3
		8	54a	24 8		9	18a	21 3
Sun.	23	m. 3	10	24 9	23	m 10	1	18 9
		5	3a	23 11		10	36a	22 2
Mon.	24	m 4	12	24 1	24	m 11	27	19 1
		6	51a	24 0				
Tues.	25	m 5	48	23 7	25	m 1	18	92 3
		8	36a	24 9		1	0a	18 10
Wed.	26	m 7	30	23 9	26	m 2	34	21 5
		9	18a	25 10		2	12a	18 2
Thur.	27	m 8	45	24 8	27	m 3	19	20 4
		9	54a	27 0		3	0a	17 8
Fri.	28	m 9	42	25 10	28	m 4	0	19 1
		10	29a	28 0		3	45a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 22 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h.	4m.	Sunset	6h. 42m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,,	7h.	3m.	,,	6h. 42m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,,	7h.	3m.	,,	6h. 42m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,,	7h.	2m.	,,	6h. 43m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,,	7h.	1m.	,,	6h. 43m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	,,	7h.	1m.	,,	6h. 43m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,,	7h.	0m.	,,	6h. 44m.

Phases of the Moon :—

New Moon	2d.	4h.	41·4m.	p.m.
First Quarter	9d	8h.	44·1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	16d	9h.	11·1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	2h.	3·9m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight defect generally. Night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana, but is above it at Bikaner and Karachi. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and generally in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jodhpur and in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat, but is above it in Cutch and west Kathiawar. Day temperature has risen and is above the average in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature remains above normal at Dwarka, but is slightly below normal in south Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen generally and is, with a few local exceptions, nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the south, but remain clear in the north.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the north-west of the division, but is above it in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon; night temperature has risen and is slightly above the average at a few stations.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Fine clear weather continues to the north of latitude 16 deg. N.; there is more cloud to the south of this latitude

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic summary for the 21st February, 1919.

The disturbance in Kashmir has almost disappeared and weather has been dry except for a few light falls of rain in south Madras.

Temperature is appreciably lower than usual from south Bengal to the east of the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd February, 1919, was 30.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
FEBRUARY, 22.

The Marwadi bazaar opened quiet at Rs. 540 for Fully good Broach April May, and with some slight fluctuations gradually declined to Rs. 533 with more sellers than buyers. At the decline there was some covering and profit taking and the rate advanced to Rs. 538, and then fluctuated between Rs. 538 and Rs. 536. The bazar closed quiet at Rs. 534½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 534. Fluctuations followed and the closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May		532
Fully Good Bengal	March		503
Fine Oomras	"		545

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st Feb. 1919.

Cotton	7,579 bales
Wheat	11,294 Cwts.
Linseed	2,366 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingelly seed	82 ,,
Poppy seed	Nil
Groundnuts	934 ,,
Castor seed	258 ,,
Rice	58,556 ,,
Myrabollams	1,877 ,,
Cotton seed	25,869 ,,
Mowra seed	796 ,,
Gram	572 ,,
Jowar	1,337 ,,
Maize	Nil
Bajley	Nil

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 8th Feb. 1919	25,739
B., B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 8th Feb. 1919	38,168

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd—5-30 p.m

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bangla	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, Thin	17 14 0	12 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	...
,, Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	...
,, Black	90 0 0	...
,, Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	...
Popyseed, White	15 0 0	15 8 0
Groundnut	98 0 0	...
Barley	55 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	...
Castorseed	65 0 0	14 0 0
Forward	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	2 9 6	
Linseed May	13 1 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Fcs. Demand	182¾
American Dollars	288
Hongkong ,,	211
Shanghai ,,	318½
Japan	144
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

BULLION.
Bar Gold, Rs. 86-14-0.

EXCHANGE.
T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London, 1/6.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 196.
Credit 3Msd/a, 201-8
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 141-12
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210-8
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 324.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna, 89
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay ... 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent.
The market was weak, and only a limited business was done.

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Pulley Turning Lathes.
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Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.
For further particulars and prices apply to :
E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2,080; Swan, 550; Simplex, 650; Shahpurji, 115; Pearls, 532½; Madhowji, 2,015; Luxmi Cotton, 1,790; Kohinoor, 1,175; Currimbhoy 330; Kastoorchand; 1,050; Ind. Bleaching, 165; Finlay, 460; Fazulbhoy 700; David, 590, Crescent, 213½; Colaba 1,515; Century, 420; By. Cotton, 595; By. Dyeing, 1,465; Bundi, 28½; Katni, Ord. 265; Katni Defd. 1,365; Tata New Defd. 460p; Tata Old. Defd. 1,130; Tata Ord. 240; Shivrajpur, 37½; Alcocks, 857½; By. Burma, 857½; By. Tramway, 505; By. Steam 332½; Tata, Hydro.: 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2,080; Swan, 552½; Simplex, 650; Shahpurji, 115; Pearls, 532½; Madhowji, 2,040; Ind. Bleaching, 165; Luxmi Cotton, 1,800; Kohinoor, 1,182½; Currimbhoy, 330; Kastoorchand, 1,050; Finlay, 450; Fazulbhoy 700; David, 595; Crescent, 215; Colaba, 1,515; Century, 415; By. Cotton, 595; By. Dyeing, 1,465; Bundi, 28; Katni, Ord. 265; Katni, Defd. 1,360; Tata New Defd. 460; Tata Old Defd. 1,130; Tata Ord. 237-8; Alcocks. 857½; Shivrajpur, 38; By. Burma 857½; By. Tramway 505; By. Steam, 331½; Tata, Hydro.: 1,225.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The market ruled dull and inactive in all sections with very little business offering and buyers for the most part holding off Kamarhattys changed hands at Rs. 581 and Rs. 578. Only a small business was done in coal shares and miscellaneous section was poorly supported. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bansra 30/8, Industry 17/8, Patmohna 16/10.
Jute :—Craig 1/4 p., Howrah 31/12, Kamarhatty 575, Kankinarrah 510, Reliance 34/8, Waverley 14.
Miscellaneous :—Allahabad Bank 291, Assam Saw Mills 26-4, Alliance Bank (pref.) 102, Bengal Brass 19/4, Buxa Forest Bye Products 12/8, Chemical Industries 25/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 54/8.
Tea :—Dhunseri 1/4 p.
Government paper 3¼ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74/4.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Feb. 22.

The Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner announces that free on board price of mill sugandi rice is Rs. 410, as compared with exhopper price of Rs. 380. This difference represents loading expenses, etc., and is added to exhopper quotations in other cases gives the F. O. B. rate. F. O. B. quotations are not usually given, except when buyers supply freight, as in the case of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, which purchased a small quantity on that basis.

The only business done to-day was 2,000 bags, each of No. 1 Straits quality, at Rs 355 for April and Rs. 360 for May Small mills and Moodon were offered at Rs. 325 and Rs. 330 without buyers. Speculative transactions were Rs. 307 for immediate, milling Rs. 307 to Rs. 308 February, Rs. 309 to Rs. 310 March, Rs. 317-8 to Rs. 318 April and Rs. 325 to 327 May. Paddy is firm at Rs. 120, 122 rail and Rs. 122 to 125 boat.

The C. I. F. rate for rice per bag to Bombay is Rs. 13-12 as the previous quotation.

PEOPLE'S AND AMRITSAR BANKS.

In the matter of the People's Bank of India, Ltd., and the Amritsar Bank Ltd., and the Amritsar 4 Cs. f. s. k. in liquidation, it is notified that whereas the accounts of the official liquidators (Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse) upto the 5th August, 1918, together with a general summary thereof were filed in the Punjab Chief Court on the 17th January, 1919, all persons interested having any objections thereto, should file their complaints in that Court within one month thereof, otherwise the accounts and summary will be passed by the Hon. supervising judge.

INDIAN RICE CROP.

ESTIMATED 34 P. C. DECLINE IN YIELD.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 23

The department of Statistics has issued the final general memorandum on the rice crop of 1918-19, which is based upon the reports received from provinces, which contain 99 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India. The statistics of acreage, out-turn, etc., refer to all the rice crops, both early and late, in all reporting provinces. The total area reported is 75,864,000 acres, as compared with 80,141,000 acres of the revised final area of last year. The present figure therefore shows a decrease of 5 per cent. as compared with the area of 1917-18.

The total yield is estimated at 23,822,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 36,249,000 tons in the finally revised estimate of last year or a decrease of 34 per cent. The season has been unfavourable owing mainly to the scanty rains, especially in Bihar and Orissa, Madras and United Provinces. The average yield per acre, it may be noted, works out to 703 lbs. as against 1,013 lbs. in 1917-18.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is grown in certain other tracts in British India and the average area so grown for five years ending 1916-17 has been some 870,000 acres with an estimated yield of 273,000 tons. This outturn is excluded from the grand total of 23,822,000 tons, since recent estimates have not been received for these areas.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT CROP.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The supplementary memorandum on the wheat crop gives the revised estimate of area for all India at 23,403,000 acres, a reduction of 69,000 acres from the first forecast. The present condition of the crops is generally fair to good, except in Bombay and Sind, where the outlook is far from satisfactory.

The final memorandum on the sugarcane crop estimates the total yield of raw sugar at 2,337,000 tons, a decrease of 29 per cent., compared with last year.

INDIA'S TRADE IN JANUARY.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The British India trade returns for January show that the imports amounted to £11,963,000, an increase of £1,754,000 and exports to £16,525,000, an increase of £1,112,000, compared with last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

February 22.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, Feb 20.
S. S. Clan Fraser, Urquhart, Marseilles, Jan. 30.
S. S. Pundua, Gellentty, Durban, Jan. 20.
S. S. Sealda, Sinclair, London, Jan. 23.
S. S. Innamincka, Grierson, Busreh via Karachi, Feb. 12.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 28 cabin and 165 deck passengers, which port she had left on 20th instant.

S. S. Clan Fraser :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,285 tons, Captain I. Urquhart, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, with ballast, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S. S. Pundua :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain T. W. Gellatty, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Durban, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.

S. S. Sealda :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Sealda, 3,393 tons, Captain G. W. Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S. S. Innamincka :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Innamincka, 1,324 tons, Captain R. Grierson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 passenger, which port she had left on 12th instant.

DEPARTURES.

February 23.

S. S. Ulimaroa, Wyllie, London, etc.
S. S. Merkara, Manley, London, etc.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 22nd February, 1919.

Sheds	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kasarad & Co
C	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Baroque				
	Utopia	292	N F	N F	Sheriff Hassem (owner)
M	Loyalty	2089	N F	N F	T. R. Pillai
N	Chakla	1727	P Gulf	N F	N M & Co
Q	Benhayan	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Atma		4862	3 days 21/2	24-2-19.	Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Mubarak		549	N F	N F	H S N Co
Ponani		552	N F	N F	H S N Co
Indravati		513	N F	N F	H S N Co
Netravati		609	Mangalore	24-2-19	K Nixon & Co
Sabarmati		524	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Taka Maru	1850	Kobe	27-2-19	N Y Kaisha
3	Mayachi Maru	2730	Japan	26-2-19	N Y Kaisha
8	Firozei	1029	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
4	Zayani	2627	P Gulf	N F	H S Shustry
12	Tama Mars	1839	Japan	25-2-19	N Y Kaisha
16	Shinsei Maru	1718	—	cases	P G S & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Linga	958	Karachi	24-2-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Varsova	1957	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Baroda	1892	Busra	22-2-19	M M & Co
4	Bankura	3159	Busra	2-2-19	M M & Co
5	Saranderia	3359	N F	N F	D R I M
6	Karagola	3647	N F	N F	M M & Co
8	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	N F	J Finlay & Co
9	Clifton Ball	4795	P. Gulf	N F	N Y Kaisha
10	Mallah	2156	Busra	22-2-19	D R I M
11	Khiva	5661	London	1-3-19	M M & Co
12	Gaika	3063	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
15	Devanha	2532	N F	N F	D R I M
17	Jeddah	2925	Suez	23-2-19	T M & Co
19	Yemsah	5255	Busra	N F	M M & Co
	Ballard Pier Station				
	Clo Sparta	3428	N F	N F	D R I M
	Jetty End Jehangir	2361	Busra	24-2-19	T Morrison
	Chekiang	1318	East Africa	23-2-19	Graham & Co
	Produce	743	Busra	23-2-19	D R I M
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Sofala	5381	—	23-2-19	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS,

February 22.

S.S. Clan Ogilvy, for Liverpool: 230 bales wool Bombay Company; 100 cwts cashew nuts, Ratanjee Jeerajdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Mairajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Laljee Sajan and Co.; 35 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.;

S. S. Khiva, for London :—49 bales fox, wolf, sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 250 cwts kissmiss, 60 cwts. cashew nuts, 100 cwts. coffee, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 40 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Punjaji and Sons; 31 cwts. gum olibanium, 91 cwts. cattle fish, H. B. Bhasania and Co.; 650 cwts. pepper, Currim Khamisa.

S. S. Karagola, for London :—50 cases goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Mayachi Maru, for Kobe :—2,917 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tama Maru, for Kobe, 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Taian Maru, for Kobe :— 2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 32 cases sandle wood oil, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Tama Maru, for Osaka.—28 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Tama Maru, for Moji :—50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Taian Maru, for Osaka :—350 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Taian Maru, for Yokkaichi :—550 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Taian Maru, for Nagasaki :—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 22.

S. S. Firozee, from Bassein, Agents, T. Morrison and Co. :—50,404 bags rice.

S.S. Dorre from Bangkok, Agents the Bombay Burma Trading Co. :—469 pieces teak planks, 57,650 pieces teak conversions, 28, 424 bundles teak conversions, 978 pieces teak squares, 12,885 bundles teak scantlings.

Mayachi Maru from Port Said via Colombo, Agents N. Y. Kaisha :—12 cases siropd hemoglobine, 20 cases tartaric acid, 16 bags cream, 11 cases watches, 159 casks, 19 cases anniline dyes, 9 cases saffron, 1,976 cases vermouth, 2 cases vinegar, 8 drums citronella oil, 13 drums batching oil, 178 bags orecauts, 250 drums terpentine, 4 bags croton, seeds, 250 cases, 25 packages, 10 hdc tea.

S.S. Karagola from Zanzibar, Agents M. M & Co. :—8,966 bales or bundles cloves.

S.S. Heim from Bangkok via Colombo, Agents F. F. Cumbell & Co. :—66 pieces teak squares 14,925 pieces teak scantlings, 501 pieces squares 2,497 pieces, scantlings.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following passengers are proceeding to London on Tuesday, the 25th instant by the Union Castle Company's S. S. Gaika, Capt. Neilson, Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company :—

Mrs. Wilson child, infant and nurse, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Bryant, Miss Longhurst, Canon H. C. S. and Mrs. Austey, Mrs. Brierley and child, Mrs. Peterson, Miss Sutherland and niece Mr. and Mrs. Cumming child and nurse, Miss Sellers, Mr. Haji Mirza Hadi Khan Mrs. M. M. Clarke 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan 2 children and infant, Miss H. A. Beale, Miss Chamney, Mrs. Waller and infant, Miss Mellor, Mrs. West and infant, Mrs. Dodwell child and infant, Mrs. Mosley, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bowie and 2 children.

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(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	2	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	4
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 2 vols.	2	0
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	2	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 2 vols.	2	8
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0	10
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TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BICENTARY OF BOMBAY'S CATHEDRAL.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE.

His Excellency the Governor and the Hon Lady Lloyd attended the Commemoration Service in connection with the bicentary of St. Thomas's Cathedral yesterday morning, when the Cathedral was full to a seat. From an ecclesiastical standpoint, the event was historic in the annals of India. No fewer than thirty of the clergy in the Bombay Diocese including ten Indian clergymen attached to the Church Missionary Society and four Bishops brought up a lengthy procession of choristers who, while singing a hymn proceeded solemnly up to the altar steps and then returned via the left wing to again move to the chancel. The Bishops included the Bishop of Nagpur, the Bishop of Wornakal and the Bishop of Bombay, who were in full canonicals. A special form of service, both morning and evening, was arranged and continued for about an hour and a half on each occasion.

HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The history of St. Thomas's Cathedral is intensely interesting since it dates back two hundred years ago when Bombay formed part of the dowry which Charles II received together with the hand of Catherine of Braganza. One of the oldest existing buildings in the city, it has, during two hundred years, helped to inspire and to sustain many of the distinguished men who have served the City and the Empire, and it still contains many memorials of their life and work.

The foundation of the then church was laid under the direction of "President" Aungier, who contributed liberally to the scheme. But it was not till until 1715 was actually re-commenced. The prime mover in the matter was the Revd. Richard Cobbe. That this Padre possessed great zeal and energy is evident from the fact that his great work of building "Bombay Church" was completed within three and a half years of its inception. About Cobbe's successors very little is known until 1814, when by letter patent under the great seal, the British territories in the East Indies were erected into an episcopal see, under the designation of the "Bishopric of Calcutta," of which the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were constituted Archdeaconries. Of the latter jurisdiction the Reverend George Barnes was nominated the first Archdeacon. He sailed from England, and arriving in Bombay was inducted on February 15, 1815. The following year Bishop Middleton, the first Anglican prelate in the East, visited Bombay and consecrated its church, placing it under the patronage of St. Thomas the Apostle, to whom a venerable tradition assigns the glory of having first brought the Gospel to India. He was succeeded by the Revd. John Hawtayne who was transferred from Bengal. Two years later, ill health forced him to return to England where he died

died almost immediately. The Revd. Thomas Carr who had been serving for some years as a chaplain was then appointed Archdeacon and eventually the first Bishop of Bombay in 1838 in which year "Bombay Church" was connected into a cathedral. To commemorate this event Government granted Rs. 16,000 for the enlargement and heightening of the tower. A clock was procured at the same time from London and placed in the tower at a cost of five hundred guineas. Dr. Carr served in India as Chaplain, Archdeacon and Bishop for thirty-four years.

The building which its founder Cobbe hailed as "a structure deservedly admired for its strength and beauty, neatness and uniformity, but more especially for its echo" in course of time came to be considered unworthy of cathedral dignity. Accordingly, in 1864 a scheme to rebuild it was set on foot by Archdeacon Fletcher. During the intervening years it had been curioshed by several donations. In 1817 the present font was sent out from England by the "Court of Directors of the Hon'ble Body." The window over what is now known as the Lady Altar was presented in 1861, in memory of "L. H.," and Bishop Carr. In the same year stone pulpit was erected by a citizen of Bombay, named Clement Leggatt. But, to the lovers of Gothic architecture who then bore sway, these gifts merely "contrasted strongly with the absence of all architectural features in the edifice." Plans for a renovated building were prepared by James Trubshawe, a Bombay architect, in which he strove to combine "a sufficiency of Eastern features and traditions, to make it seem at home in a tropical climate" with "ample characteristics of the faith and people it represents." The sympathy of those whose undeveloped aesthetic instincts prevented them from appreciating this chaste ideal, was won by an appeal to their love of bodily ease. Lack of proper ventilation in the old building was acknowledged to be "an evil of the greatest magnitude." The new building was to be delightfully cool. A committee was formed which numbered amongst its names Sir George Birdwood and Sir L. H. Bayley. Sufficient funds were obtained to make a beginning, and the foundation stone of the "renovated" Cathedral was laid by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere.

Three years afterwards the "Cotton Mania" bubble burst, and put a stop to further work. All that was completed of the great scheme was the organ chamber, built at the expense of Government, the chancel, paid for by public subscriptions, and the fountain outside the west entrance. This latter was designed by Gilbert Scott—and was erected at the sole cost of Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney as an act of gratitude for his prosperity, and from a desire to beautify the Cathedral in the immediate neighbourhood of which he had spent most of his life.

THE CATHEDRAL BELL.

The Cathedral bell was presented by Governor Boone in 1719, which date it bears. For over a century the Cathedral was in possession of a second. This seems to have been in use in the Portuguese Church of Bassein from 1673 to 1739. In this year the Mahrattas conquered the colony, but before they were driven out the Portuguese pawned, to the Government of Bombay, a considerable amount of their movable property. Amongst the articles they disposed of was their church bell. It was handed over by the Bombay authorities to St. Thomas' Church, where it was hung on a temporary frame in the compound, and was in use until 1860. Probably because the frame work became dangerous, in this year it was taken down, and laid upon the ground. Nine years later it was handed back to Government, who presented it in 1883 to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, "the Portuguese National Church," at Dabul.

The last effort to improve the appearance of the Cathedral was made in 1906. As the result of an appeal to the public the organ was restored, electric fans were installed and the present pulpit was erected. Since that date nothing of importance has been added to the fabric of the building.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A MILK SELLER'S EVIDENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 22.

On the Court reassembling, witness Abdur Rehman was cross-examined by Mr. Roshanlal. He admitted that seven or eight years ago, he was reported against by the forest ranger for theft of sleepers. Witness said he did not steal them. His receipt was stolen and the description of sleepers was altered. On his paying Rs. 50 as compensation the matter was not taken before any Magistrate.

To Mr. Chatterjee, witness said Katarpur Mussulmans, who were staying at Dhanpura since the riot, had frequently gone to him for consultation.

Alladin of Dhanpura, a milk-seller, was then called. Examined by Mr. Wallach, the witness told the story of his going to Khankhel via Katarpur for selling milk on the morning of the riot. He saw a crowd collected in the chowk. Witness with his uncle returned through Katarpur. At Katarpur he heard shouts. His uncle went to investigate the matter, witness himself waiting on horse-back. When he saw his uncle chased towards the mosque by a crowd, witness galloped home to Dhanpura.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said, he was prevented by Mr. Good from going round in the jail for identification and not by the Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Goad asked him whether he was a witness to the Katarpur incidents. When witness said he was a witness to the Khankhel incidents. Mr. Goad did not allow him to go round. When Mr. Norton pressed his question about the Deputy Magistrate, witness said he had mentioned to Mr. Goad, whereupon Mr. Norton said, "Never mind, about Mr. Goad. I shall come to him later. I want you to tell me about the Deputy Magistrate."

Mr. Norton examined the witness regarding his story of a ride to Khankhel for selling milk and continued the cross-examination after lunch. Witness continuing, said he had heard about the Kurbani dispute at Katarpur. Asked why then he passed through Katarpur, witness said he thought the trouble was among Katarpur people and he being an outsider, would not be interfered with. Witness had no special business there. Witness had to pay Octroi for milk at Khankhel. At the Octroi post, a joint-pass was taken for himself, his uncle, Mirwa and another man. Witness did not remember the latter's name. Mr. Norton put further questions concerning it to test the witness' credibility.

Justice Tudball:—"I don't quite see the object of all this."

Mr. Norton explained that he questioned witness to see how far he could be believed. Justice Tudball thought it was wasting time. Mr. Norton said, he wanted to know about the reliability of the evidence of the witness. If another man was there and witness had spoken to him on his return to the village, surely he should be able to answer.

Justice Tudball said he could not answer. The matter was now 5 months old. He asked counsel who was the other man.

Mr. Norton replied:—In the first place, I am told some charge sheet before the Court is privileged

Justice Tudball:—It is here. It is open to inspection.

After further discussion, Justice Tudball asked Mr. Wallach, if those men were being called, otherwise there was no use in cross-examining witness.

Examined, regarding the identifications, witness said he could not say he saw Sevadar in the crowd at Khankhel. He saw a mahant sitting inside a chappar. Witness was galloping homeward and could not describe the man he saw.

Messrs. Durgaprasad and Roshanlal further cross-examined the witness. After a few more questions by the Court, witness was discharged.

CLOTHING FOR STRANGERS' HOME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel extremely obliged if you would be good enough to give the following a space in the columns of your popular and valuable journal.

The contribution of cast-off clothing to the Strangers' Home in Love Lane, Byculla, at one time was very liberal. Since the advent of the Salvation Army there has been a considerable decrease in the contribution—in fact it is absolutely nil. It is a matter for regret that an institution like this, which for many years has been doing good work in the amelioration of the condition of the poor Anglo-Indians who come to this city as strangers, should be given the cold shoulder of late. The clothing—if any—received by this Home is distributed gratis to the inmates; not sold to and purchased by them, with whatever little money they may have earned by their hard and sweated labour, as is done in some Christian Associations on the plea of a "self denial fund," or that the the money so realised is required for the upkeep of the institutions. In the Strangers' Home no such artifice is resorted to as a means of swelling its coffers. This fact alone should speak volumes in favour of its (the Home) being remembered in the distribution, and a fair share accorded it of any cast-off clothing by the charitably disposed people of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

"SCORCHED."

Poona, Feb. 17.

SEQUEL TO DOCKYARD STRIKE.

31 WORKMEN SENTENCED FOR RIOTING.

Before Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged 31 strikers with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 23rd of January last, the accused were among a crowd of strikers numbering several hundreds who massing themselves at the Mazagon Docks were throwing stones at the dockyards and intimidating those who were working in the Docks. The police who soon arrived on the scene, arrested the accused who were found loitering after the crowd had dispersed.

All the accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced four of them who were juveniles to receive ten stripes each, seven others to one day's simple imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 35 each, or, in the alternative, to two weeks' hard labour. All the rest were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in default to three weeks' hard labour.

REGULARS AND DEMOBILISATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Have seen one or two letters in your paper from soldiers, refering to demobilisation hope you will find room to squize these few lines in.

I may as well say that I am a regular, who, if war had not broken out, would have been entitled to go away in March, 1916, so am rather fed up with the continual grouse from the men who have been out here since 1914. These men have had guide a soft time while the war has been on, for I don't care which station you put me in, in India, I certainly think it preferable to the front line in France, I have had over three years in the latter country, so I know something about it.

Now what I want to know is, woud'nt it be only fair to those who fought in '14, to have first chance to go away on demobilisation? Yet up till the present not one word has been said in our favour, there are not many of us left, admitted, all the more reason why we should be sent back first, and again, with all due respect to Kitchener's Army, I certainly think that after all it was the regular soldier who saved England, as no half trained man could have jack what the regular did in '14. Taking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads in the papers that the following reasons are given officially as to the delay in demobilization of troops in India until next season:—

(a) Lack of shipping.

(b) Close proximity of the hot season and monsoons.

(c) Impossibility of relief troops being sent out before next season.

The authorities think that the "very much fed-up Tommy" will swallow the above official camoufiage, but in reality the 1914-1915 volunteer wishes to know:—

(a) What has become of all the German shipping. Why are all the big boats (each capable of conveying 8,000 troops) now alloted to the Americans, 300,000 of whom are arriving home every month after soldiering only for about a year.

(b) Why was it possible for troops to be moved in large numbers to Mesopotamia and other theatres of war during the hot season prior to the armistice and why have the authorities now developed "tender" feelings as to the comfort of troops when travelling?

(c) The armistice was signed on November, 11th, 1918. Why did not the authorities at once commence sending out many of the conscripts in relief of the 1914-1915 soldiers stationed in India?

Finally, "to play the game" the Government, before transporting men who enlisted between August, 1915, and December, 1915, and who are now stationed in a theatre of war near home, should convey home all men in India who enlisted before August, 1915. After doing so, the transport of troops who joined up after the month of August, 1915, should then take place. At present, a man who enlisted in December, 1915, and is stationed near England will get his discharge in all probability before next June whereas Tommy now in India who enlisted in August or September, 1914, has to soldier on for another year. What a farce when the Government in the Home papers state that the motto for Demobilisation will be "Fair play all round!"

As regards the weekly bonus for the Army of occupation we are to receive it rates from May 1st next unless we care to sign on for another year. The majority of Tommies one meets out here do not intend to sign anymore Army documents (except discharge documents) simply because the authorities do not know how to keep an agreement. The phrase "just a scrap of paper to be torn up at will" concisely summarises the attitude of the authorities concerned when dealing with agreements made by them with the common Tommy.—Yours, etc.

"A TERRIER."

Poona, Feb. 17.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.

The following report is for the fortnight ended 15th instant:—

Total contributions as per list published on the 13th February, 1919, Rs. 4,46,281-6-5; Total grass moved to the affected areas, 1 crore and 14 lakhs pounds; total of rice moved to the affected areas, 40,000 maunds; total of bajri moved to the affected areas, 38,000 maunds; quantity of grass bought and to be moved 1¾ crores pounds.

The difficulty of financing the increasing large demand for food-grains and grass continues. The demand for clothing is so great that it has been necessary to treat this as a separate and important item of charitable relief work and the following generous subscribers to this Fund have contributed to a special second appeal for the provision of clothing to the affected areas:—Sir Sassoon David, Bart, Rs. 7,500; Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt., Rs. 7,500; Mr. Mulraj Khattau, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, Ltd., Rs. 5,000.

It is hoped that other subscribers too will similarly extend their generous hand to this Fund and those who have not yet paid their quotas will kindly do so at once.

Subscriptions are invited at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, payable to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, or at the Bank of Bombay, for credit to the current account of this Fund.

SHIPBUILDING IN TRAVANCORE.

DISCUSSION IN POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 22.

When the Assembly met yesterday, members of various talukas represented the special facilities and other conveniences that the Talukas needed for the improvement of agriculture and promotion of industries. Mr. G. Raman Tampi, the Quilon member, urged the necessity of affording state aid to industries and commercial pursuits. He made a lengthy analysis of the economic condition of the State as revealed by the war, alluded to what was being done to relieve stress and strain due to war conditions and conveyed thanks to the Dewan for the relief given. He referred to the ship-building industry which has made a fair start as the result of concessions granted by Government. His scheme was supported by Sir George Buchanan, President, Munitions Boards, Simla, who was lately here on a visit. His next suggestion was a necessary corollary to the shipbuilding industry, namely construction of a harbour in Quilon, which is a railway station as also an emporium of trade for central Travancore. According to one estimate made some years ago the cost estimated was twenty-seven lakhs. Perhaps it would be something more now. Still it was not very costly when compared with the advantages it would confer. The member also wanted a mercantile information bureau being started by Government to supply information to local merchants regarding trade generally and with special reference to the condition of foreign markets and their requirements from the State.

Other members also spoke on the same subject, after which the needs of several localities, in the matter of means of communication were urged.

INDIAN PASSENGERS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay from the Dy. Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway in reply to some suggestions which were made to him by a Conference of the passengers and representatives of different associations.

With reference to suggestions contained in your note of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to reply as follows:—

(1) Every endeavour is made to maintain punctuality and with a few exceptions our local service runs to time. (2) and (3) This is having my attention. (4) The trains that will not run on holidays will be marked with the letter "H" in the suburban time tables. (5) Arrangements have already been made to provide Train Indicating Boards at suburban stations where such are considered necessary. (6) On gazetted Bank Holidays only a few trains are cancelled and these, as stated in para 4, will be indicated by the letter "H" in the suburban time tables. There will be no necessity therefore for notice boards. (7) I regret we cannot allow second class passengers to travel in a higher class without paying the difference. (8) We already have a rule that any passenger, who unintentionally travels beyond the distance for which he has paid his fare, will be allowed to return to the station to which he was booked on payment of a single fare for the distance over-ridden, provided he returns by the next passenger train and does not leave the station premises. Please see clause (1), para 51 page 95 of our current Coaching Guide. It is not proposed to make any change in this rule.

Our suburban time tables are in press and copies will be sent you as soon as printed.

An application for review of the conditions attached to the permission granted by the Chief Court to restart the Punjab Cooperative Bank, which is in voluntary liquidation, has been filed in the Chief Court by Lala Mulkraj, late managing director and liquidator, as well as Mr. Kotu Mal, who originally objected to its restarting on the ground that the conditions were unworkable.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED ON MA...

The agenda of the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 12th March, 1919, at 12 noon, includes the second reading of the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments (Bill No. X of 1918) and the introduction by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes of a Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. The Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1919-20 will not be presented till the 13th March, on which date other business will be adjourned till the discussion of the statement is closed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Notices of the following resolutions to be moved at the session have been given:—

By the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos.—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to rule that the Kuran should be taught during school hours in all municipal Urdu schools where the compulsory education act may be in force, provided that the expenses of such teaching are borne by the local Muslim community."

By the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.—"This Council recommends that, with a view to alleviate the distress of the poorer inhabitants of the Kaira district arising from scarcity and abnormal prices of food-stuffs, his Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to extend the open season of this year for the possession, sale and the transport of mhowra flowers up to 31st December 1919."

NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA

A REFERENCE BOOK FOR INDIAN POLITICIANS.

In view of the paucity of reference books in this country—a paucity particularly felt by Home Rulers—Mr. P. T. Chandra has arranged to issue a National Cyclopaedia, giving in a concise yet comprehensive form the pith and substance of what may be called, "every day subjects," such as journalists or politicians in this country are likely to require ready information upon every moment. The book will embody, amongst other things, the recommendations of all the Royal Commissions and Committees of Enquiry—where recommendations are of perennial interest to Indians; the Memoranda on Reforms submitted by the National Congress and the Home Rule Leagues; Home Rule and Congress League Directories; and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, with the country's criticism. In addition, the book will contain a "Who's Who in Home Rule" and sketch biographies of other prominent Indians, and as also of English men and women interested in Indian affairs. Statistical abstracts relating to various subjects will also be given. Messrs. George Arundale, George Joseph, N. C. Kelkar, Pothan Joseph, G. S. Raghavan Pujush Kanti Ghosh and Durgadas B. Advani have contributed special articles.

Needless to state, the cost of bringing out a work of this kind at the present time of famine prices is very great indeed. But to enable every Indian Nationalist to secure a copy of this book, Mr. Chandra has decided to keep the price at Re. 1-8-0 only. As only a few thousand copies of this special edition will be issued, it is very essential that those desiring to have a copy should send him Rs. 1-12 (4 annas to cover postage expenses) before April 1. The book is expected to be out about the first week of June. All communications should be addressed to Mr. P. T. Chandra, 18, Kutchery Road, Allahabad.

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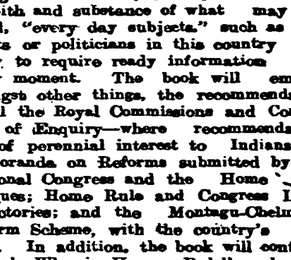

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ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

S. S. Haydar with English parcel mails expected at daylight.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona, Gymkhana Club, 6 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, annual meeting, 7 p.m.

MONDAY, March 3rd

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 28th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During January last 132 patients were treated in this dispensary, of whom 106 were males and 26 were females, and the daily average was 8.3.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Utsav Mandal "Das Navmi" will be celebrated to-night at 9-30 (S. T.), at the Hira Bag, C. P. Tank, when Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vinayak Vaidya, will deliver an address. Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will preside.

MAIL STEAMER

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Sealda, Commander G. W. Sinclair, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 23rd January, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on January 23rd.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 100, sent in by the executors of the estate of the late Mr. S. N. Pandit of Rajkot to be utilised towards the current expenses of the Mandali.

A CHEAP GRAIN SHOP.

With a view to alleviate the hardships of the poor and the middle-class the Bombay English, Coloured and Printed Piece Goods Merchants Association has been selling food-stuffs at cost price for the last 15 days at a shop opened at the end of Govind Galee, situate in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, access to which, can be had through Old Hanuman Lane.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The presidential address by the Hon. Mr. S. R. Cadell, the retiring President, will be on "The Military Instincts of the Castes of the Bombay Presidency, as indicated by their share in Fighting and Recruitment during the war." Members and friends are invited to attend.

ACTIVE SERVICE HUT.

There was a large attendance at the Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, on Saturday evening, when the weekly entertainment took the form of a social, arranged by a committee of soldier patrons of this popular rendezvous. A number of games—some of them of quite a novel character—were indulged in, while selections of music were discoursed by the Imperial Orchestra, under the baton of Mr. F. C. Frestas. During an interval in the proceedings, refreshments were handed round, and prior to the conclusion of a most enjoyable evening, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the committee for their efforts. A special concert by Mrs. Ashton Street's party has been arranged for Saturday next.

The O. B. K. steamer Konkan Maru (outward bound) left Singapore on the 18th instant for Colombo.

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THE BLACK BILLS.

BOMBAY'S UNITED CONDEMNATION.

WARNINGS TO GOVERNMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on the open space near the French Bridge, Bombay, yesterday, to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill. The meeting was, in point of attendance, one of the largest seen in Bombay for a long time, there being over 10,000 people present. On the motion of Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit was voted to the Chair. Among others present on the occasion were: Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. T. Malvi, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. G. S. Raghavan, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy and others.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, addressing the assembly, said:

This meeting which is called under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association should have been presided by my friend the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha who is the President of the Association but in his absence as one of the Vice Presidents of the Association it gives me great satisfaction to have been asked to occupy the Chair this afternoon. We are assembled together to express our deep feelings of resentment and disappointment at the introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of the two Bills which are now popularly known as Rowlatt Bills and to lodge our emphatic protest against these Bills being passed into law.

The several able speakers who are to follow me will dilate at length on these Bills and will convince you to what extent they are undesirable and objectionable. After the exhaustive manner in which they have been discussed by the Press and been criticised by the people from the public platform, I do not think there is anybody amongst you who is not already convinced that these Bills should not be passed by the Council. There is not the slightest doubt that they are subversive of the very elementary principals of freedom and liberty. They are such that could not be tolerated in any civilised country and could not be accepted by any man or woman having the slightest notion of self-respect. They do away with an open and judicial trial which is the birthright of every free citizen and put your liberty and freedom in the hands of an individual without any responsibility to the public. As soon as it was known that these Bills were to be introduced in the Council there was a wave of excitement and indignation amongst the people of this country from one end to the other.

The Country's Feeling.

In their feeling of condemnation, there is a unanimity amongst the people such as has never been surpassed before. All sorts of people of different shades, of different religions, of different avocations, of different state of life, are unanimous that these Bills should not be passed, but should be dropped altogether. People of different schools of political opinion whether they are known rightly or wrongly as Moderates or Extremists are all one to day in denouncing these measures They have combined together to fight by every constitutional means these ultra extremists, these extremists of extremists, who have introduced these extreme measures without the slightest justification and who are going to the extreme length of carrying them into law in the face of the universal opposition of the people of this country. In the Viceroy's Council, all the non-official Indian Members opposed these Bills but the Government did not heed this opposition and carried the Bills in their first reading by the support of the official majority. After lodging their emphatic protest and after expressing the strong feeling of the country, the best course for the non-official Indian Members is to abstain from having anything to do with these Bills except to oppose them not only by their votes but by every other possible constitutional means.

Baits!

Ever since the Reforms have appeared in the horizon they have been held up as an inducement for getting the non-official Indian Members to agree to different propositions. When the first donation of a 100 million pounds was announced in the Council after it having been practically promised away, we were told that if India wished to be recognised on a footing of equality with the other members of the Empire, she should contribute her share to the burden of war. I should not be misunderstood when I say this that I was against this contribution but I only wish to point out how the reforms were brought in as an inducement. Then, again when the Government wanted a further contribution of 45 million pounds, the same argument was urged and it was declared that the attitude of the non-official members would influence people in England when the Reforms would be considered by them, and now again the other day when these Bills were introduced in the Council, the representatives of the people were told that their conduct with regard to these Bills will weigh with the English nation when they will consider the granting of the reforms. I also say that the conduct of our leaders with regard to these Bills should influence the judgment of the British Nation when they are considering the question of the Reforms, for the British people with all their notions of justice and equality and with all their traditions of freedom and liberty cannot but think very meanly of any Indian leader who would agree to the passing into law of measures which affect the most elementary and fundamental principles of liberty and freedom. Knowing the British democracy as they are known all over the world, I have no doubt that they would think a nation that would agree to these Bills, unworthy of any reforms and unfit to have any voice in the Government of their own country.

Disproportionate.

We are told that these measures are required in order to check anarchy. We are all prepared to do every thing in our power to fight and to exterminate any anarchy that may be existing in this country. But what is the proportion of anarchy in India? Conceding for argument's sake that there are a few thousand anarchists in a population of 330 millions, it does not come even to 1/30th per cent. and in order to stop this 1/30th per cent. from its criminal work, the other ninety-nine and 29/30th per cent. are to be subjected to laws which are unbecoming of any civilised country. It was widely known during certain periods of the War that there was an army in India insufficient for any internal trouble. But there never arose any occasion for any work for this army because the people of this country were loyal to their very core and they not only abstained from raising any difficulties for the Government when they were occupied with the War but they did all that they could to help them in more ways than one, by contributing money, by supplying manpower, by allowing their produce of foodstuffs and their railway material and coal and other articles to be exported to the different fronts entailing upon themselves an amount of hardship and inconvenience and this has been acknowledged over and over again by responsible persons both in the Government of India as well as of Great Britain. The acute sufferings the people of this country are undergoing at present on account of scarcity and high prices would not have been half so bad if the surplus food-stuffs of previous years had been kept in this country and if the rollingstock of our railways were allowed to remain here to carry them from one place to another. We have never complained of this and we do not complain even now.

Strange Thanks.

It was Lord Hardinge (cheers) whose sympathetic viceroyalty we shall never cease to remember with deep feelings of love and gratitude, who said that India was bled white. That statement was quite true in the fullest sense that it conveyed. Unfortunately for us we have not got Lord Hardinge at the head of the administration here and we find that no sooner the war is over, all our services are forgotten, and if they are not forgotten we get our thanks for them in the shape of these Bills. We have been promised a new Constitution under the name of Reforms. These reforms are still under consideration, they are yet to be discussed by the Houses of Parliament and we do not know in what shape we are going to get them, but whatever they may be, they would be rendered useless and worthless if legislation of the nature of these Bills is enacted. We would sooner have no reforms at all than have them side by side with such legislation. I do not wish to take up more of your time but before I close I wish to say that no Indian would be true to his country and its people if he directly or indirectly helped in passing such a legislation. I go further and say that he would be false to his very blood and bones if he did so.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji moved the following resolution:—(a) This meeting emphatically protests against the proposed enactment of the Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, which are unnecessary, unjustified and subversive of the liberties of the people and of their fundamental rights as British subjects and strongly disapproves of the attitude of the Government of India in proceeding with the measures in spite of the united opposition of all sections of public opinion in the country. (b) This meeting is of opinion that the proposed legislation will seriously disturb the political atmosphere in the country and strain the relations between Government and the people. (c) This meeting therefore urges upon the Government of India the necessity of recognizing the popular feeling against the Bills and of dropping them altogether. (d) That the President be authorised to submit a copy of this Resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

MR. C. M. CURSETJI.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji said the Bills had very properly been denominated the "Black Bills." The subject matter of the resolution vitally affected them all—men, women and children, innocent or guilty. There was, no doubt, a certain amount of anarchical trouble in the country, but that was confined to only a limited section of people in Bengal. Certain measures were necessary, to combat that evil, but the Government of India possessed them in the Defence of India Act. The proposed Bills were therefore not only unnecessary but injudicious and impolitic. The people of India were equally interested with the Government in the maintenance of peace and order in the country, and it was therefore that they said that the Bills should not be passed, because as had been said elsewhere, they would cause a considerable amount of dissatisfaction in the country. It was their duty to point this out to Government and tell them that the only course to be adopted was to drop the Bills altogether. The provisions of the Bills were exceedingly far-reaching in their effects. They would affect not only their freedom of speech and action but also of thought. The measures were bound to create a vortex into which they could not but fear a great number of perfectly innocent men were threatened with engulfment. The whole country had unanimously condemned the measures. They were sure that their elected representatives on the Imperial Legislative Council would stand shoulder to shoulder and fight these measures. The "concession" which made the Bill a temporary measure for three years was no concession at all, but was thrown out as a sop to inveigle the members into going on to the official side.

Continue Agitation.

Continuing, Mr. Cursetji asked them to continue the agitation against the Bill. He said importunity in politics as in other matters was of the essence of success. They could not afford to be slack or sit silent or rest on their oars. They must be continuous, insistent, urgent and importunate in their agitation until the Black Bills were swept aside. He was as yet not a Home Ruler. The Black Bills, however, and the manner in which they were sprung upon them and hurried forward, almost tempted and persuaded him to enter the Home Rule camp, so extremely was he concerned at the dangerous and explosive character of the Bills. If passed into law, the Bills were bound largely to neutralise the value of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, for the provisions of these Bills, would very likely be administered as had been the Defence of India Act. During the war, India stood by the British Empire and made a great fight. India was lavish in the sacrifice of her men and money in the interests of the Empire, and they thought that what they had done for the Empire would carry them to the heights of Pishgah and give them a sight of the Promised Land. Instead of that, however, they were thrown by these Bills into forty years of wilderness.

Proceeding, Mr. Cursetji said that at this juncture they were said to be at the crossing of the ways. It was for Government to choose the way, and where they led the people would be ready to follow. That being the position, they hoped and prayed that Providence would inspire and direct Government with true wisdom to take the right direction, and that right direction was to drop the Bills. In conclusion he said there should be no faltering, and no halting in their march onward till as free people, at one with the British Goverment, they were able loyally to plant the banner of full and ordered Self-Government and India became a happy and well-governed partner in the British Empire, to their own greatness and to the glory of the English name. (Cheers.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, supporting the resolution, said she stood before them,—who in a few weeks perhaps might be fellow-victims of the black legislation,—not to explain to them the provisions of that iniquitous bill, because they had heard and read all that was there, the tyranny of the proposed legislation, that outrage of distrust upon their loyalty, and that insult offered to the integrity of their devotion for law and order; but she was there to ask them to remember that freedom was the birthright of every human soul (hear, hear), justice was the immortal inheritance, not merely of the white people of the world, but of every human life, no matter what that colour was. They heard of the League of Nations that stood for the spiritual tradition of liberty, universal liberty, for humanity; they heard the sonorous sentences of the President of a great Republic that achieved freedom through indignation. She asked them to remember, when they read those rounded periods about the right of every nation on the globe, of self-government, what did it mean in their case? Were they, men and women of India, going to barter away their birthright of freedom and security? (Cries of "no," "no"). Or were they, like the true, the lineal descendants of sooner men, of that Harishchandra who sooner than barter away his freedom, gave up his life and everything that was precious,—were they ready, were they brave enough, were they true enough, were they honourable enough, true to that which was their birthright and a legacy that they must leave to the future,—were they prepared, she asked, as one man to become the united spirit of Harischandra demanding the fulfilment of the true within themselves? (Cheers). Otherwise, they might hold meetings, they might write to the papers their Imperial Councilors might protest and walk out in a body, nay the highest Indian Official of the Viceroy's Council, her friend Sir Shankaran Nair, might enter his protest and resign his seat; but what would all this avail them, their leaders who spoke in their name, if they (the people) were not ready to ratify the words that their leaders had given to the world? She exhorted them therefore, to be ready in all things to fight, to resist,—resistance meaning that implacable determination to win,—so that their very moral and spiritual demand must stay the hand of iniquity. She advised them: "Be strong, but strength implies, friends, not violence, but that spiritual determination, that is dauntless, that which, united together, must plead, not merely plead but coerce the hand of wrongful authority against you. For, I believe, I, who am a descendant of those who made the civilization of India what it was in the past, the lifegiver of the nations of the world, I believe that the spirit of man is stronger than the spirit of wrong as it emanates from man." She asked them to remember what this legislation meant when it came—the breaking up of the homes, the division between brother and brother, the disintegration of home, the degradation of national life the death of national ideals. Their enemies might say that India was divided, that there was difference of opinion between brother and brother. But this evil and tyrannical legislation had proved victoriously one thing, that when there were ordinary things, to consider, Indians might stand divided; but that when it touched the honour, the liberty of manhood, the integrity of their spiritual possessions, there was no difference between man and man in India, between caste and caste, creed and creed, foe and foe, but that they all stood together (Renewed cheers). She appealed to them to let there be, in the death of this iniquitous Rowlatt legislation, the burning funeral pyre of all their national differences, and out of the ashes of that birth let there arise Bharatmata free and glorious. (Cheers).

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody, further supporting the resolution, said that since the days of the Ilbert Bill, there never had been such a solid array of public opinion on one side, as was the case at the present moment. He should make bold to say that not even the ill-starred partition of Bengal had evoked the same universal outcry as had been raised against these so-called Rowlatt Bills. Their objections shortly stated were that the Bills were unnecessary, inopportune and subversive of the liberties of the people. They regarded them as unnecessary, because they thought that anarchism in the country was probably in its last gasps, whether solely as a result of the operations of the Defence of India Act, or otherwise, it was unnecessary to discuss. They were told that it was not so, that the forces of disorder were not dead, but were merely waiting to rear their evil head again. He would venture to say that he regarded that as improbable. His own view was that, apart from the change in the political atmosphere, now that the embarrassments created by the war had ceased to exist, now that the Empire had emerged from its terrible ordeal with its power and prestige immeasurably enhanced, and the might of the British Raj had been unmistakably demonstrated, it was extremely unlikely that anarchism would assume the proportions it had done during the last few years. If that assumption turned out to be incorrect, there was nothing to prevent the Government from going to the country on the first signs of a recrudescence, and it might rest assured it would command the support of the leaders of thought in the country in all reasonable proposals for combating the evil.

Inopportune.

The second point was that the moment chosen for the inauguration of these drastic measures was singularly inopportune. On the eve of reforms, which they hoped, would introduce vast changes in the system and traditions of Government in this country, enactments were proposed, calculated greatly to disturb the political atmosphere of the country, and to mar the spirit of co-operation, which would be essential to the smooth working of the new order of things. The Defence of India Act would in all probability, remain in operation for another year. Why, then, this desperate anxiety to rush through measures of such a controversial character before the old order had passed away? Was it suggested that the peace of the realm would be endangered or that good government would be rendered impossible in the short period between the expiry of the Defence of India Act and the creation of the reformed Councils, if they did not have in their armoury such weapons of repression? It seemed to him—and he said it with regret—that the reason for such hurry and anxiety appeared to be that the Government distrusted the new Councils, and their willingness to shoulder the responsibility of unpopular legislation.

Shaking Popular Faith.

The people were asked, why they should create all this fuss about laws which were intended to affect only a few misguided wretches. To that the simple answer was that when they did away with the guarantees for strict and even justice, which had been determined by the learning, experience and sense of fairness of generations of English judges and jurists, and which were the fundamentals of British institutions, and when they armed the administration with extraordinary powers over the liberties of the subject, they could never tell where precisely the long arm of repression would stop. Apart from that, it was a consideration of cardinal importance, that for the well-being of the State and the maintenance of its authority, it was essential, not only that justice should be fairly and impartially administered, but that the people should believe that it was so administered. This belief had ever been the foundation of British rule in India, and its surest bulwark, whether in times of peace or war. If as had so often been charged against the people, there may be "veiled sympathy" with those who were guilty of crimes against the State, it could only be because of a vague and uneasy suspicion in the minds of many people that justice must often miscarry, whatever the honesty of those who administered it, when the ordinary safeguards against injustice were removed.

Warning to Government.

Those were some of their objections to the passing of the Bills. If any one characterised them as groundless, he asked them to explain why the leaders of all sections of public opinion in the country, among whom were many who were honoured and respected by the Government themselves, were as animous in condemning these measures. They had been told that their attitude on this question must form the measure of their fitness for self-government. They could safely ignore that contention, which had not been raised for the first time. The co-operation and support which Government had received in the passing of many unpopular measures, notably the Defence of India Act—on the passing of which the then Home Member, Sir Reginald Craddock, paid a tribute to his non-official colleagues—afforded an abundant proof of their sense of responsibility and anxiety to help the Government. Let not the Government, then, lightly regard the strength, the weight and the solidarity of popular feeling on the present occasion. If they did, it would be one more indication that the executive point of view was apt to obscure our rulers, and that the statesman's outlook was fast vanishing from the councils of those in authority over them. The Law Member had declared that the Government could not surrender their judgment maturely come to on difficult questions of policy. If this preposterous claim to infallibility was seriously to be maintained, why should they go through the solemn farce of inviting speeches, criticisms, and discussion in the Select Committee? Let the Government take the whole, the sole and the undivided responsibility of passing the Bills into law. He (the speaker) for one, was inclined to welcome the dictum laid down by the Law Member, for it was a striking justification of the general demand that the Central Government should cease to be the stronghold of autocracy, and that the principle of responsibility should be introduced in the sphere of the Government of India as well as in that of the provinces (cheers).

MR. COWASJI J HANGIR.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, further supporting the resolution, thanked the Bombay Presidency Association for giving men of various shades of opinion, a chance of lodging an emphatic protest against what were called the Rowlatt Bills. He said he did not desire to keep the audience at any great length by making lengthy remarks. He wished to draw their attention to one or two main points. When the member in charge of the Bill had been so anxious as to give a concession by saying that the Bill would be a temporary measure, he had quoted a precedent—the precedent of similar legislation in Ireland. He (the speaker) thought that that precedent was the worst precedent ever quoted in the Legislative Assembly (Hear, hear). For when the legislation was brought into Ireland, passed into the House of Commons, there was in Ireland one great party, the Nationalist Party, that demanded for Ireland. Home Rule within the Empire (hear, hear and cheers). What had been the consequence of such legislation for Ireland now? The Nationalist Party was swept off its feet, and the Sinn Feiners held the field. What did the Sinn Feiners demand? The Sinn Feiners demanded Republic for Ireland. The speaker asked "Is that what Government wants India to demand?" (Renewed cheers). He said that the worst enemy of Government could not have framed a more successful measure to bring in republicanism into this country than the Rowlatt Bills (prolonged cheers). He (the speaker) did not wish to see republicanism take hold of India. He wished to see that the connection between England and India continued for ever. He therefore lodged, along with every one of them, his emphatic protest against a measure that would bring unrest into this country, would give rise to a party that would in time demand the severance of England's connection and demand a republic for this country. Because he was not a republican, because he desired that India's connection with England should continue, and that in time they got Home Rule, he lodged his protest.

Proceeding he said, he had just one more point to make and that was, what did the Rowlatt Bill mean? It meant anarchy, it meant unrest, it meant sedition. The measures that Government were now forging were imagined by them to be measures to suppress anarchy if there was any, to suppress sedition if there was any. The speaker remarked he was afraid the Government were greatly mistaken. And as he had already said, the worst enemy of England, the worst enemy of the Government could not have forged measures which would quickly bring in anarchy and sedition. Because the people of India desired to remain in peace, to have good Government, to develop the industries of this country, (hear, hear) in peace, he desired to lodge along with them his emphatic protest against a measure, which he firmly believed would increase unrest, anarchy, and sedition. (Hear, hear and prolonged cheering).

The Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji also supported the resolution.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B G. Horniman, further supporting the resolution said he had, during the past few weeks, been present at many very impressive meetings called to protest against this proposed legislation, and had spoken at most of them; and at all of them he had been greatly impressed with the intensity of the feeling that had animated the audiences, and with the sincerity, earnestness and deep indignation which had inspired the speakers. But he did not think that of all those meetings of which he spoke, both here in the City of Bombay and elsewhere, they had seen any meeting more impressive, more significant than that at which they were present that night. (Cheers). For, what did he see on the platform and in the audience? Not a meeting composed of this party, or that, or this section or that, but they saw on the platform the representative leaders of practically every section of the community (cheers) in this City. He did not think Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would resent it, if he (the speaker) reminded them that evening that but a few weeks ago they had been at daggers drawn (laughter), the speaker and Mr. Jehangir, the speaker and his friends, and Mr. Jehangir and his friends (laughter)—in regard to a certain controversy which arose in this City. If anyone had said then that within a few weeks Mr Cowasji Jehangir and he (the speaker) would be standing on the same platform, he would have been told that the age of miracles had passed away. (laughter). But it had been left to the Government to work that miracle (renewed laughter and cheers), to achieve a unity among them which perhaps they could never have achieved for themselves, no matter how hard they had tried. He (the speaker) hoped that the Government would hear of this meeting here to-night, as the audience might be sure the Government would, and take to heart the lesson that they ought to learn from seeing this miracle (laughter) which had been achieved by their own stupidity in introducing and trying to force upon the country this iniquitous legislation.

Negation of Justice.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said that so much had been said about these Bills at one time or another that it would be improper for him to detain them by going into details regarding their provisions. But he did just want to remind them very briefly, because it had not been done as yet there, of what was the character of the things which these two Bills proposed to do. They proposed to put it briefly, to introduce into the Criminal Codes of the country, new principles in judicial administration, which were the negation of the elementary principles of justice as they were understood in every civilised country in the world. He need only refer, as far as the first Bill was concerned, to that one provision in regard to the possession of seditious documents which placed upon an accused person, a person who might be accused of having seditious documents in his possession with unlawful intent, which placed upon him the onus of proving his innocence, the onus of proving that those documents were in his possession for a lawful intent. In doing that, the Bill, he said, proposed to put upon the accused person an absolute impossibility. And for that reason alone, that was a provision in regard to the trial and punishment of people which ought never to be allowed to appear on the Statute Book of any civilised nation. Then there was a provision in the same Bill which proposed that evidence of previous conviction shall be allowed to be given against persons charged with seditious offences. They knew all over the world how Englishmen had boasted, and rightly boasted, that provisions in regard to giving a man an absolutely fair and honest trial, were the most distinguishing features of British justice wherever it was administered. And yet here it was proposed in this Bill to introduce provisions which absolutely contradicted that most elementary principle of justice that a man should be given a fair and unprejudiced trial. If they passed on to the second Bill, they found it proposed that if certain classes of offences were prevalent—the speaker asked the audience to remember what that meant—if certain classes of offences were prevalent, men shall be deprived of the ordinary safeguards and checks which existed in order to ensure them an honest trial, and they shall be tried by special tribunals which would not have in fact, would not be allowed to record evidence, which might have it in their power to sit in secret, so that none should know what they had done with the poor soul committed to their charge. What did this mean? It meant this that first a man might be arrested without warrant, nobody might know perhaps that he had been arrested. Then all the ordinary preliminaries of a proper legal trial were dispensed with. A man might be taken into a chamber and tried by the special tribunal in absolute secrecy; nothing would be recorded and it would never be known what had happened to him, where he had gone to, whether he was dead or whether he was alive. It was no use telling them that these laws were meant for anarchists or that they were meant for this person or for that. Those offences were scheduled in the Act, and they were not confined to offences against the State at all but extended to ordinary rioting, murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt and such like offences.

Past Experience.

Continuing, the speaker said they knew what had happened when these powers had been given to the Government under the Defence of India Act, powers for setting up special tribunals of this character. The Defence of India Act was passed as a War emergency measure to deal with dangers, with offences, with conspiracies, against the State; but what did they see in Saharanpur going on to-day? They saw one of these special tribunals set up there under the Defence of India Act to try a case of religious riot—the Bakr-id Riot. He said deliberately that was a dishonest way in which those provisions under the Defence of India Act were being used. What guarantee had they got that if these Bills passed into law, that these special tribunals would not be set up to try people in regard to offences which were prevalent, which might not be political offences at all? There was another case, in the Bombay Presidency, where a Mamlatdar was murdered, and where in regard to that crime a special tribunal had been set up under the Defence of India Act and people had been deprived of their rights to a full and proper trial according to the ordinary law of the land. He assured them—it was not necessary for him to assure them, because they knew these things too well—that if these Bills were passed into law, it would not be long before they were used, not merely confined to the purposes of which they were told at the present moment, but to the utmost limit, in order to assist the Executive in carrying out such operations as they might conceive in their wisdom (laughter) to be necessary for the safety of

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 24th February, 1919.

CEYLON LABOUR SCANDAL.

Mr. Peri Sunderam, Bar-at-Law, writing in a Ceylonese paper says:—

The Report of the Immigration Labour Committee has been before the Government for sometime and is now being circulated confidentially among the Committee members of the Planters' Association.

The Labour and Coast Agency Committee are anxious to get the existing restrictions on "coast recruiting" removed by the Government, and the Planters' Association has appealed to the Government for support in the matter. His Excellency the Governor was to have held a conference on the subject with some representative European Planters on the 1st instant.

It is only fair that the Government instead of adopting any "hole and corner" methods, should give the public an opportunity of studying the report, so that the public as well may express their views and participate in the solution of this vexed and intricate problem of labour recruiting.

It it is true that the Report of the commission was circulated confidentially among the committee members of the Planter's Association though it has not yet been issued to the public, a more deplorable instance of official ineptitute and partiality could not be conceived. There is unfortunately no doubt that the Report has actually been circulated as will be evident from the following which appears in a Ceylon paper:

"The Report of the Special Commission appointed by H. E. the Governor had been carefully studied by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Col. T. Y. Wright and the Hon. Secretary. The concluding paragraph of the Report of the Sub-Committee runs:—

"We as the Sub-Committee appointed by the Kurunegala Planters' Association to consider this Report are generally in favour of the findings of the Commission and unanimously approve of the formation of a Government Labour Department and the taking over of the working of the Coast Agency by that Department, both because it will tend to bring all employers of labour under control and assist recruiting and obviate the danger of opposition by the Indian Government and whether these suggestions are given effect to or not we trust that some steps to deal with the labour problem will be taken without delay and strongly approve of the suggestions regarding debt therein."

Having regard to the fact that the Report deals with a matter which vitally affects the welfare of Indian labourers on the Ceylon plantations, the danger of giving opportunity to the Planters to influence the decision of the Government before the public knew anything of the matter can hardly be exaggerated. It is amazing that a responsible Government should be guilty of such under-hand understandings with a class of employers who, under the guise of free labour, exploit the labour of Indian immigrants under conditions the horrors of which recall the days of slavery. The revolting conditions of labour on the Ceylon plantations have too often been exposed in these columns. These conditions still continue and will continue so long as the Ceylon Government, the Government of India and the Imperial Government do not awaken to an adequate sense of their responsibility in the matter. The following incident which occured recently is typical of many that happen:—

"The Times" of the 9th instant reports a case argued in appeal in which 30 coolies were charged with rioting in Cocoawatte Estate in the same Police Court. The Supreme Court held that the highly injudicious act of the Superintendent Mr. Davies led to the rioting. It appears the head Kangany of the estate who had a gang of 200 coolies was murdered. He left behind a young widow aged 16, debts recoverable from coolies to the extent of Rs. 900, chattels and cattle on the estate. The unfortunate widow had applied for letters of administration to the Coort. The Superintendent in the meantime transferred the whole gang to the Cocoawatte Estate account, opened the box of the deceased and high-handedly cancelled the promissory note in the deceased's favour. A month later he with his conductor went to the woman's house, pulled her out of her room and dragged her forcibly each holding a hand. The Superintendent said that he used force to eject her out of the estate, a property 30 miles from Badulla, at five o'clock in the evening. The young widow alleged that she was dragged for immoral purposes as the Superintendent had not a good reputation in the estate. Her shouts for help brought the coolies who were at evening muster. They got enraged and chased him. This Puritanical planter admitted in the lower court that he kept two Sinhalese mistresses in his bungalow and no Tamil women, probably to rebut the allegation of the woman.

The facts here disclosed are sufficient to throw a flood of light on the conditions in which Indian and other labourers have to toil on the Ceylon plantations. This state of things is not unknown to the Ceylon Government. And yet what do we find this Government, who are charged with responsibility of protecting these labourers, doing? Instead of publishing the Report and giving opportunity to the public to examine and criticise its findings so as to help Government in arriving at a solution that would safeguard the interests of the labourers, they go about their business in a hole and corner manner and collude with the employers. This is a practice as reprehensible as it is unheared-of. We trust the Government of India are not too pre-occupied with the unholy task of forging new weapons of repression to be unmindful of the plight of Indian labourers in Ceylon and that they will see that immediate representations are made to the Secretary of the State and the Colonial Office with a view to prevent the Ceylon Government from doing anything prejudicial to the interests and welfare of the Indian labourers.

POLAND'S CLAIMS.

The proceedings of the Peace Conference show that it is a very difficult lesson for nations to learn that it is impossible to carry out high principles without being faced with the need for exercising some measure of restraint, and, perhaps, sacrifice. Even the nations, which have cried out loudest for justice on account of the unjust dealings of stronger nations, are very slow to see that some of their actions are calculated to contravene the very principles they advance in support of their own claims. One very striking instance of this is the case of Italy, in regard to which we have clearly expressed our opinion. Another instance is afforded by the claims of the Poles for the annexation, or rather inclusion, of the lands of Lithuania, Minsk, and Volhynia, etc., in the united kingdom which the Allies have promised to establish. The Poles fought as our Allies when they formed a part of the Russian army, and though this great Ally failed in her duty, we do not lose sight of the valiant service many thousands of Poles rendered to the Allied cause. Their claim to Allied support rests almost entirely on their right as a nation to self-determination and independence. The sufferings of the Poles have excited the sympathy of many people for years, and the opportunity of giving them assistance in obtaining their right has been welcomed. In no grudging spirit are the Allies affording them their moral and material support at this time, but it cannot be expected that they will look upon any claims which contravene the principles laid down by the Peace Conference, with anything but disapproval.

What, then, are the additional claims brought forward by the Poles, and on what grounds are they supported? No one has any quarrel with the claim for the union of Russian, German, and Austrian Poland, in so far as these districts are mainly occupied by Poles. But the National Democrats and other parties are now pressing their demand for the inclusion of Lithuania, and adjacent districts, on the ground that historically the whole of Lithuania formed a part of the ancient republic of Poland up to the time of the partitions, and roughly consisted of the following provinces, viz., Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, Vitebsk and Mohileff. In some of these districts the percentage of Poles is so small that even the most advanced advocates do not dare to put in a claim for their inclusion. In addition to the claim that historically the first four of these districts belonged to the old kingdom, the advocates state that the Lithuanians are co-religionists with the Poles, that is, members of the Roman Catholic Church, and, linked to the Poles by religion and civilisation, would find in the Polish State the conditions most favourable to their national progress." This is very clearly a special pleading, and a reference to one or two facts will make it evident that such a solution would altogether fail in securing the object the Allies have before them.

Out of a total population, in the districts referred to, of over five and a half millions, less than 19 per cent., are Poles; in Vilna, 26 per cent.; in Kovno, 11 per cent.; in Grodno, 17 per cent. On purely ethnographical grounds it is impossible to claim as national territory a district in which the Poles number much less than a quarter per cent. The Poles have stated, however, that if a plebiscite were taken the Lithuanians would vote for inclusion in the new Polish State. There is, however, strong reason to question the accuracy of such a bald statement. The inhabitants of Lithuania have repeatedly protested against a fusion with Poland, regarding the Poles as their bitterest enemies; two years ago the Lithuanian Socialists demanded independence, and declared against union with Poland; the Union of White Russian peasants living in Lithuania issued a proclamation demanding union with Russia; and last year the Lithuanian Army Congress in Petrograd demanded that Lithuanians then included in Polish regiments should be allowed to transfer themselves to Russian regiments. There are, therefore, very strong forces in Lithuania opposed to the idea of again forming part of Poland. The forcible union of these districts to the new Polish nation will serve not only to create great unrest among the people of Lithuania, but, we may be sure, the Russian people will look with the greatest displeasure on any scheme which severs the White Russians from their homeland. Then, too, it cannot be wise that the homogeneity of the Polish State should be threatened by the inclusion of a large number of another race. The voice of the inhabitants must be the ruling factor in the situation, and the Poles will alienate the sympathy of the Allies if they unduly press their claims, which on ethnographical grounds, are indefensible. The Lithuanians are a small nation, but they have kept pace with the cultural progress of the free peoples, and have acquired a general standard of education which is higher than that of the Poles. A large number of Lithuanians joined the army of the United States, and they have shown their readiness to support on the battlefield their claim for self-determination. It may be possible to grant a large measure of independence to these people, at the same time giving them the opportunity of forming an integral part of some larger state, either Poland or Russia. But the Lithuanian people look up to the Allies for a just settlement and recognition of their right to independence and self-determination with sufficient guarantees to enable them to advance, side by side with the other emancipated nationalities, along the path of liberty and national prosperity.

Notes of the Day.

America and League of Nations

The American Republicans' dissatisfaction with the draft scheme of the League of Nations is not difficult to understand, nor, so far as we can see, will the dissatisfaction be confined to Republicans only. Even President Wilson's own following among the Democratic Party will feel somewhat disconcerted at the trend of events in Paris and the President will not have exactly a bed of roses before him when the time comes for him to render an account of his mission to Europe. The resolution which Senator Sherman has introduced in the Senate calls upon the President to preserve an unbiassed mind until he discusses the League of Nations with the Senate. On his own side, the President has been equally anxious that his countrymen and politicians of all parties, in both the American Houses, should preserve an open mind till he has met them face to face in Congress and explained the fruits of his labours so far. America having entered the war "with clean hands" as it were and having no territorial ambitions of any sort, as her great spokesman has repeatedly declared all along, it is inevitable that, so far as immediate material gain out of the war is concerned, she will perforce be merely an onlooker in the division of spoils by the European nations. American statesmen, less altruistic than President Wilson, may well feel greatly chagrined at America's role, especially when all of America's partners, without exception, are demonstrating their greed in an unblushing manner. However, we shall await President Wilson's pronouncement.

The Rhine Frontier.

France wants the Rhine frontier and cannot be happy without it. Otherwise she thinks that the German menace will ever be present before her. The security of France is now the concern of almost the entire world. It is buttressed by the League of Nations whose sword-arm has not been paralysed and which will run to her succour the moment she is menaced. Why does she hanker for the Rhine? She may think now that she will be better secured thereby, but by repeating the blunder of Germany of 1870, her security will be really endangered. It would not conduce to the strength or solidarity of France to have within her boundaries a German block which she can never hope to assimilate. We are not surprised, therefore, that Britain, while eager to check the German menace, has not upheld the French claims for annexation of German territory. She rightly thinks that the needs of France will be met by the disarmament of Germany and other safeguards in the League of Nations. Because in 1814 France possessed Saar coal fields and was dispossessed of them, it does not mean that she should have them, after a century.

A Contrast.

A party has arisen in South Africa which wishes to separate from the Union and naturally it follows that it wishes to separate from the Empire. It is republican. What has the South African Union done? Does it treat this as a domestic question? Does it stamp out the movement? No. It allows the Nationalist deputation to proceed to Europe to lay its case before the Peace Conference. Here is a party that wishes to sever its connection with the Empire. It is freely allowed to go to Europe and approach the Conference. And there is India anxious to be within the Empire solicitous of maintaining the British connection and only desirous of claiming the equal rights of a partner. She is not allowed to send her non-official deputation to the Peace Conference. Mr. Montagu does not even want Lala Lajpat Rai in England, till Peace is signed as if Lala Lajpat Rai would endanger Peace or come in the way of the Convention being signed. Mr. Tilak, unanimously elected as a delegate by the Congress to the Peace Conference, is not allowed to go to Paris. Why is Mr. Montagu so nervous about allowing the real representatives of India to approach the Peace Conference, loyal and faithful as they are to the Empire? Let him take courage by the example of South African Government, at least, which does not at all seem to be afraid of even a republican deuptation.

Propaganda.

The value of propaganda was but little understood before the great war. No national importance was attached to it, at any rate in Britain, and what little there was of it, was left mainly to individual efforts. As for India, the publicity boards were established here only at the fag end of the war. When nations are arrayed against nations, as Mr. T. L. Gilmour says in a thoughtful article in the "Nineteenth Century", the civilian front is scarcely less important than the military front. Propaganda is defined by the writer as the creation in those, whom it is desired to influence, of a state of mind favourable to the particular course, which it is sought to promote. It has proved a great moral factor in the war. Mr. Gilmour divides propaganda into organised and unorganised propaganda and the propaganda which "your enemy does for you." Sometimes the enemy overdoes the propaganda and helps us and sometimes by his blundering tactics he is more useful in spreading our propaganda than ourselves. To this class may be assigned the sinking of the Lusitania, the U-boat campaign and the execution of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt. A good propagandist, Mr. Gilmour says, is required to be a good psychologist. The same propaganda cannot answer at home as in foreign countries. Again the value of the propaganda varies according to the view-point of the persons to whom it is addressed.

Its Need in India.

The best propagandist, Mr. Gilmour says, is one who makes the fewest miscalculations as to the effect, which a given course of action will have on the public. Judged by this standard the bureaucracy is the worst propagandist in its own interests. Also, it is necessary that propaganda should not be ostentatious; maximum effect should be produced with the least visible machinery. Open subsidy, which has been tried by Government to support the bureaucracy, directly contravenes this principle and has proved a miserable failure. In India the value of propaganda does not yet seem to have been fully understood, though much useful work has been done by the Home Rule Leagues. Many parts of the country are not yet dotted with nationalist journals. Nationalists have not yet organised their forces to the fullest extent. On the eve of a great constitutional struggle for the defence of rights of the people and for their extension, it is essential that all the phases of propaganda should be studied. Organised opposition must be met by organised efforts.

Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakar Menon.

We learn with sincere regret the impending withdrawal of Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakar Menon from journalism. He is one of the foremost journalists of Southern India and, after Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, was for a time Editor of the "Hindu." When he left the "Hindu", he established the "Indian Patriot", which holds an established position amongst Indian journals. We wish him a long, well-earned rest after a continuous service in the cause of India for the last 30 years.

The Opium Evil.

It is gratifying to find that China seems to be bent upon stamping out the opium evil. One half of the remnant of the Indian opium stock purchased by her has already been burnt and the other half will meet with the same fate. The value of the opium involved being $25,000,000, the commercial instinct of the "North China Daily News" seems to have been touched and it hastens to condemn it as a "wicked prodigality." China may need every cent it can scrape up, as the paper says, but it need not make it out of vice. As for "suffering humanity that could have been relieved by the use of the drug for medicinal purposes," it can be succoured by other means. Humanity would bless the day when China is opium-free. Care should be taken, however, that while the Indian opium is destroyed the back door is not opened for the Japanese or home grown opium.

A Generous Gift.

Reuter announced last week that Sir Edward Cassel had donated a sum of £500,000 for the education of workers and women, the promotion of the study of foreign languages and the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce at the London University. The gift is magnificent and it is the more so in view of the fact that a portion of it is to be devoted to the education of workers and women. The trustees of the fund include such persons as Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education. There is no country, perhaps, where the need for the education of workers as well as women is greater than in India. The superstition that workers and women are merely intended to drudge from morning till evening without any benefits of education or culture is fortunately fast disappearing from this country. And though the duty of educating both these classes devolves primarily on the State, no amount of money that generous donors can give for the purpose would be sufficient and the need for such donations is the greater in view of the inadequate and halting manner in which the State at present performs its duty.

REVOLUTION IN BAVARIA.

PREMIER SHOT DEAD.

THREE OTHER MINISTERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

PROCLAMATION OF SOVIET REPUBLIC.

HOME MINISTER ALSO SHOT.

FIRING IN THE DIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

BASLE.—A telegram from Munich says Eisner was going to the Diet from the Foreign Ministry when he was shot in a small side street. Two bullets from behind hit him in the head.

At the sitting of the Diet, later, while Auer, Minister for Home Affairs, was denouncing the assassination of Eisner, several shots were fired from the public gallery. The deputies were panic striker. Auer collapsed, hit by a bullet in the left side. Another bullet killed Deputy Osel of the Bavarian Popular Party and two officials were seriously wounded.

TWO MORE MINISTERS WOUNDED.

HELPLESSNESS OF MILITARY COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

A message from Berlin states that Arco Valley, who shot Eisner, is a member of a prominent ancient Bavarian family. It is believed that the crime was due to reactionary motives. The Minister for Social Affairs, Unterleitner, who was accompanying Eisner, was also wounded.

The sensational happenings in the Diet show that the man who shot Auer subsequently sprang among the deputies and repeatedly fired at the Ministers' bench. Other shots then rang out from the Strangers' Gallery, in the course of which the Minister of Justice, Timm, was hit. Neither Auer nor Timm is expected to survive.

Complete confusion prevails in Munich, where the military command admits its helplessness to cope with the situation. Sanguinary incidents are expected.

SOVIET REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that according to the "Vossische Zeitung", Bavaria was last night proclaimed a Soviet Republic by the revolutionary Munich Soviet, which is all-powerful.

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT

SPARTACISTS DOMINATE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Munich states that all business is at a standstill, tramways have stopped and the Red Flag is flying half-mast. A general strike has been proclaimed everywhere.

A later message states that civil war has broken out, signalised by the ringing of bells. A procession of 10,000 workmen from the suburbs marched to the city. Violent firing began and shops were plundered.

Hundreds of citizens are fleeing, but the Spartacists have now occupied the terminus and prevented further departures. The Spartacists, whose adherents include well-known anarchists, are rushing through the streets in armed motor cars. They have arrested the War Minister Rosshaupter, who, it is stated, was wounded in the Diet affray.

ESSEN STRIKE CALLED OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Essen states that an agreement has been reached between Government representatives and the Essen Soviet. The general strike has consequently been called off.

MARTIAL LAW IN MUNICH.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT AUGSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that martial law has been proclaimed in Munich. A committee of action has been formed, including representatives from the Communists' Soviet.

Serious disturbances occurred at Augsburg on Friday. The cavalry and sailors repeatedly cleared the streets, pouring volleys into the crowds.

SUBMARINE ATROCITIES.

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

Reuter learns that the commission which is investigating submarine atrocities, has procured sufficient evidence to convict twenty submarine commanders of murder. Seven commanders have very bad records and it is thought that their surrender and trial by an Allied naval tribunal should be included in the Armistice terms.

ALLIES' WITHDRAWAL TO SEGOJA.

BOLSHEVIKS SUFFER HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

A British North Russia communique says the Allies with very slight casualties have carried out a successful operation in which Segoja, sixty miles south of Soroko on the Murman railway, has been reached. The Bolsheviks suffered heavily, fifty killed being counted. Eighty prisoners were taken and much material, including machine-guns, rifles and rolling-stock.

WHAT TO DO WITH GERMAN FLEET.

"SINK IT IN THE ATLANTIC!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

The papers state that the British Admiralty will urge the Peace Conference that the surrendered German fleet be sunk in the Atlantic, and that the Heligoland forts be razed by German labour at the expense of the German Government.

RELAXATION OF LIQUOR CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Cabinet has decided that the quantity of spirits to be released shall be increased by 50 per cent.

WILSON TO RE-EMBARK ON MARCH 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels announces that President Wilson will re-embark at New York for France on March 5th. He will spend only a week in Washington, signing bills which have been rushed through the Congress, which expires at noon on March 4th.

AMERICAN COTTON.

SOUTHERN PLANTERS URGED TO CURTAIL ACREAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

NEW ORLEANS.—A conference of growers, bankers and merchants of the cotton states passed a resolution calling on the southern planters to curtail the acreage by one-third until consumers are prepared to pay "remunerative prices."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF BRITISH SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

A communiqué from Paris says the International Labour Legislation Commission to-day continued the examination of the British scheme, especially concerning any country failing to carry out the provisions of the International Labour Convention to which it is a party.

The Inter-Allied sub-commission on ports, waterways and railways, to-day continued to examine the British and French drafts regarding the administration of international rivers.

The Great Powers to-day considered the question of creation of a neutral zone between the Hungarians and the Rumanians in Transylvania. The matter was referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

RECOGNITION OF POLISH GOVERNMENT.

It was decided that the Allies, as a result of the session of the Polish Diet in which the powers of the Polish ministers were confirmed and in which Paderewski was acclaimed, should recognise the Polish Government.

The Danish Minister stated the case of Denmark in regard to Schleswig. This question was referred to a commission.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate to-day the the Republican Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution calling upon President Wilson to preserve an unbiassed mind until he had discussed the League of Nations with the Senate.

The Republican Mr. Borah attacked the League as a radical departure from American policy. He said Article X of the League's constitution would make the United States one of the guarantors of the territorial integrity of the British Empire and declared that the League was the greatest triumph of British diplomacy for three centuries and that the scheme was taken almost bodily from the constitution proposed by General Smuts, while the League's recognition of the voting power of the British dominions gave America's greatest commercial rival five votes to the United States' one.

ARMENIA'S CLAIMS.

NATIONAL STATE UNDER LEAGUE'S GUARANTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

PARIS.—Boghos Nubar Pasha, the Armenian national spokesman, states that Armenia's claims, which the Peace Conference will hear shortly, are that the belt of territory across Asia Minor from Mersina to the Georgian frontier, comprising Cilicia and the Armenian vilayets of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Kharput and Siwas, should be formed into an Armenian National State, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, with a Great Power as mandatory. The Armenians also ask for the port of Trebizond and part of the vilayet of Trebizond. The existing Armenian Republic of the Caucasus will naturally form part of the new State.

INDIAN REFORM PROPOSALS.

OPINIONS OF LOCAL AND IMPERIAL GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had up to the present seen only advance copies of the opinions of the Provincial Governments regarding the Reform proposals, but he expected shortly to receive them officially from the Government of India along with the Government of India's considered views on the whole subject. They would, of course, be presented to Parliament, but he was unable to specify the date.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he approved of the proposals of the Government of India for increased scale of pay for the Imperial Police Service based on the recommendations of Local Governments. He hoped to announce it shortly when one or two points of detail had been cleared up. Mr. Montagu pointed out that the general scales of pay of lower ranks of police had been considerably improved in nearly all provinces during recent years.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

A telegram from Paris, dated the 21st, says President Poincaré conversed for some time with M. Clemenceau this afternoon. M. Clemenceau sleeps in an armchair at night, as the recumbent position in bed causes coughing, but his condition is satisfactory.

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S PULSE NORMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

PARIS.—The morning bulletin states that M. Clemenceau spent a rather restless night after the reception of forty visitors yesterday. He is to-day a little more fatigued and is absolutely forbidden to speak. His temperature is 98.7 and his pulse is normal.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

DAMAGE DONE TO GERMAN SHIPS.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 23.

A detailed account of the battle of Jutland compiled from British official records finally disposes of the German assertions regarding the number of German ships that escaped British gunfire. It states that twelve battleships five battle cruisers and ten light cruisers were hit, while the battleship Ost Friesland was mined. Five destroyers are known to have sunk. The battle-cruiser Luetzow sustained at least forty direct hits, was torpedoed twice, abandoned and finally sunk by two German torpedoes.

The account vividly describes the terrible battering of the battleship Koenig and the battle-cruiser Seydlitz. The former was struck fifteen times. Four forward compartments were flooded as a result of direct hits. The ship settled by the head listed to port and starboard compartments had to be refloated to right her. The crew of the forward torpedo tube were imprisoned and only extricated when the Koenig was dry docked at Hamburg. They were kept alive by feeding through voice pipe. Rear-Admiral Behncke standing on the forebridge was wounded in the head by a splinter. The Seydlitz was hit by twenty-three shells and one torpedo and was beached in a sinking condition. She was subsequently refloated and docked. Of the twenty-two German battleships engaged only ten including the flagship escaped damage by shell fire or torpedoes. A few were soon repaired but others were laid up for months. All the five battle-cruisers engaged suffered heavily.

The complete record of the forces engaged is as follows:—

British:—Twenty-four dreadnoughts, ten attached cruisers, eight battle-cruisers, twelve light cruisers, eight vessels of First and Second Cruiser Squadrons six vessels of Light Cruiser Squadron and seventy-eight destroyers:

Germans:—Twenty-two battleships, sixteen cruisers,, and seventy-seven destroyers. It is clearly established that of the vessels actually in action preponderance of force lay with the enemy.

ILL-TREATMENT OF KUT PRISONERS.

ARREST IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The British military authorities have made several arrests in connection with the ill-treatment of Kut prisoners of war.

TURKISH WAR LOSSES.

437,000 KILLED AND 408,000 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Official returns show that the Turkish war losses were:—Killed, etc., 437,000; wounded 408,000; prisoners 104,000.

S. AFRICAN NATIONALIST DELEGATES REFUSE ADMIRAL'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

CAPETOWN.—The Nationalist Republican delegates have refused the Admiral's offer of passage to England in the warship Minerva.

RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

PARIS.—A conference of Presidents of Red Cross Societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan decided to appoint a committee to draw up a programme covering a wider field of activity, including questions appertaining to general hygiene and tuberculosis, also the welfare and hygiene of children.

The scheme will provide for the organisation of flying columns to be ready to proceed to any part of the world with doctors and supplies and food when famine or disease breaks out. Working headquarters will probably be established at Cannes.

DEARNESS OF FOOD IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU ON REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS ON RICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Montagu stated that in view of the dearness of food in India he had urged the Shipping Controller substantially to reduce freights on rice from Burma to India. He has heard that day that the rates had been reduced by an average of 43 per cent. compared with November and December. The rate from Rangoon to Bombay was now fixed at Rs. 30 per ton, subject to a rebate of ten per cent.

FAMINE OR BOLSHEVISM.

INCREASING ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

URGENT NEED OF REVICTUALLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Supreme Council for supply of relief has published a very interesting report compiled from the observations of a number of British officers who have been investigating conditions in Germany. They visited Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipsig, Dresden, Magdeburg and Cassel.

INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT.

The labour unrest is diminishing owing to the firm attitude of Noske, Minister of Defence, whose position has been much strengthened against Spartacists recently. Unemployment in Berlin is increasing by 5,000 daily and the total unemployed there is 200,000, in Hamburg 72,000, Munich 32,000 and Leipsig 22,000. This is due to the demobilisation of the army and munition works and the inability of peace industries to start again owing to the scarcity of raw materials.

Unemployment is the most dangerous element at present in the situation. The disappearance of unemployment and hunger would dispose of any chance of Bolshevism gaining a foothold in Germany. Industries throughout Germany except the coalfields are stagnant and are completely shutting down owing to lack of coal, while over a million tons of coal in Westphalia are waiting at the pit mouth for transport facilities.

Throughout Germany railway transport has been crippled owing to the enormous quantities of rolling-stock lost since November 1918, while passenger traffic has been reduced to twenty-one per cent. of the normal.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The shortage of staple foodstuff is compelling the population to live upon rations insufficient to nourish the body. Mothers and children are particularly affected. Malnutrition has increased the mortality and diminished the birthrate and caused new diseases. It is believed that stocks of food will be exhausted as follows:—Breadstuffs by April 1919, potatoes by May and fats by 31st March, while the meat ration can be continued indefinitely if all milchcows and breeding stock are slaughtered. In certain areas it is estimated that the exhaustion will occur earlier.

FAILURE OF HARVEST.

Moreover, given a normal weather the coming harvest is expected to yield only half the average pre-war crop. The visiting officers think that the need for revictualling Germany is urgent. The country is living on capital as regards food supplies and either famine or Bolshevism, probably both, will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. There is no immediate danger of the revival of Germany's military power.

Thirty-thousand tons of bacon and five thousand tons of condensed milk have been sold to Germany hitherto by the British Government.

LORD JELLICOE SAILS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Feb. 23.

The New Zealand with Lord and Lady Jellicoe on board sailed from Portsmouth this afternoon in a blinding rainstorm and south-westerly gale.

PREMIER'S DECISION TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Premier has decided to remain in England for the present. He will not return to France before February 28th.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lady Lloyd were the guests of the president and committee of the Byculla Club at luncheon on Saturday. Their Excellencies attended the Races in State the same afternoon. They were the guests of the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer at dinner on Saturday.

We understand that Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik intends standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the District Local Boards in the Central Division.

POLLUTION BY AN "UNTOUCHABLE."

A MALABAR CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Feb. 20.

An interesting case involving the question of "Theendal" or pollution by approach, came for hearing before the local sub-magistrate, the accused being Dr. K. V. Choyi, a medical practitioner, belonging to the Tiyya caste, and one Sankara Iyer. The charge against Dr. Choyi is that he polluted a certain temple tank by passing through the footpath on the side of the tank, while the charge against Sankara Iyer is that he aided and abetted the offence. Dr. Choyi pleads guilty. The case is proceeding.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

Lord Chelmsford's Government, and Economic Reform.

In our last week's review we pointed out that the Vicergal speech opening the present legislative session did not refer to the important and urgent economic and financial problems that require immediate solution, and that his reference to industrial development was vague and indefinite. Some years ago Lord Chelmsford bravely said that agriculture would receive his best attention and that he would do all in his power to promote agricultural improvement. In this respect his administration has been a singular failure. Apart from the chronic neglect by the Government of India of the foremost industry of this country, namely agriculture, the present agrarian situation has been grossly mishandled by the Government, and the arch-bureaucrat whose policy deserves the most scathing condemnation is Sir Claude Hill who holds the agricultural portfolio.

Failure of Agricultural Department and its Incompetent Chief.

In addition to the scandalous sins of omission that would be evident to any serious inquirer who compares the activities of, and the results achieved by, the agricultural department in India and countries like the United States, the problems connected with the prevailing famine conditions, scarcity of food, shortage of crops, control of trade in foodstuffs, and speedy transport to the areas of distress, have been, from the very beginning, maladroitly handled. Curiously enough the Viceroy did not think it his business to make a statement on the subject though he went out of his way to assure the bureaucrats in revolt that care would be taken that their power would be left undiminished in the reformed government.

The pronouncement of Sir Claude Hill on the agricultural position and the control of foodstuffs throws no light on the question and proves conclusively that his department and its incompetent chief have grievously blundered. From beginning to end it is nothing but an unconvincing *apologia* for not having done what the situation demands. In a self-governing country such a state of affairs would not be tolerated for an instant, and the minister responsible for such blundering and callousness would be turned out of office summarily.

Break-down of Food Control and Lack of Effective Control and Handling.

In the years 1916 and 1917 the Government of India co-operated with the Allied Governments for exporting wheat and other foodstuffs to Allied countries, and for this purpose the export as well as local trade was controlled *solely* in the interests of the Allies. The control effectively exercised by means of railways, and otherwise, in the interest of the civilian populations of the Allied countries did not pay much attention to the internal requirements of this country. Apart from this policy of *reckless* export, interprovincial trade in cereals and pulses as well as in piecegoods and other necessaries was not properly regulated. The appointments of provincial civil directors of supplies made confusion worse confounded, so much so that the conflict of provincial interests and the lack of co-ordination by a strong centralised agency to unify and control the activities of the provincial directors brought things to a crisis. Even so late as July last when the agricultural season was causing anxiety, the Government did not take prompt and strong action, but merely allowed the Foodstuffs Board, an advisory and inactive body, to leave things to drift and to convene a meeting of the directors at Nagpur. The conference presided over by that do-nothing bureaucrat, Sir Claude Hill, was a purdah affair as the proceedings were not public; and as events have now proved it was abortive. From July to October a policy of masterly inactivity was pursued, and in October when famine conditions had become firmly established despite rosy official reports, a Foodstuffs commissioner was appointed. Instead of allowing the commissioner a free hand and enabling him to organise a separate department with a strong statistical section, and administrations in the general interests of the country as a whole, another conference was held at Delhi, and further delay ensued.

Export of Rice and the Burma Surplus.

The price fixing of the Burma rice surplus has not eased the situation for the price level has not been appreciably affected. The controlled price has been fixed more in the interest of those engaged in the rice export trade of Burma than the situation warrants. The two reductions in freight from Burma, for which Sir Claude Hill takes so much credit, do not improve matters as he admits that the first reduction has brought the price per bag down only by one rupee in Bombay and by 12 annas in Madras. Even this reduction is wiped out when we consider the retail prices. Reductions in wholesale prices and facilities afforded to the wholesale dealers and middlemen are absolutely useless unless the Government sees to it that retail *prices are substantially reduced* as the result of their operations. The further reduction of a rupee is still problematical. When it has been possible for the British and Australian governments to fix 50 s. as the freight from Australia to India it is scandalous that 40 s. should be the freight from Burma to Bombay. This ridiculous state of affairs should be put an end to at once. The freight from Burma should be at once brought down to 20 s. and if necessary to 15 s. The only satisfactory feature is the purchase of 120,000 tons of wheat in Australia on Indian account by the Home Government. Regarding the statement that

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 5.)

the country, but which might not really be legitimate operations against anarchical crime at all. Then there was the other provision of the Act which took away from people their liberty, which confined them, shut them up, interned them,—he did not care what expression was used, it amounted to imprisonment—which restricted their liberty under certain circumstances and did all this without any trial at all, but set up some horrible kind of private inquisition at which any one might appear with full safety to himself and perjure away the liberties of other people.

Ruth

Continuing, the speaker said they knew again the absolute ruthlessness with which provisions of this kind under the Defence of India Act had been used in Bengal and elsewhere. If one had not known it, it would be almost inconceivable—the extent to which the Executive could go, once they had been armed with powers of this kind. He wanted to remind them of the terrible story of Jyotish Chunder Ghose, an internee in Bengal. That poor man was taken away under the Defence of India Act. He was locked up, and he went mad under the strain (shame), under the strain of the mental torture; and he was now lying in a state of mental stupor in the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum. For two years that poor man's mother had been appealing to the Government to give her back her son, give her what was left of him, to at least let her have his body in her possession, that she might try and restore his mental powers and make him what he had been. After two years what had been the answer of the Government to that woman? They told her that she might go and live in the Lunatic Asylum (cries of "shame"), and that if she went there, she was to be under the same restrictions as the patients of the Asylum, not to receive visitors, not to come, not to go without the permission of the Superintendent of the Asylum. Proceeding, the speaker said the provisions of these Bills were awful, but what was more awful still was the way in which laws of this kind, the ruthless, heartless, horrible way in which they were administered once they got into the hands of the Executive. ("Shame," "shame.") The speaker asked if the Defence of India Act was coming to an end, were they going to put into the hands of the Executive provisions of this kind as permanent laws (cries of continued "No," "no") which would enable the Executive to repeat tragedies of the kind like the case of Jyotish Chunder Ghose?

The Ali Brothers.

Then there were Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali interned, robbed of their liberty for nearly five years—five years out of a man's life, undergoing all the mental torture of it, undergoing all the material loss which it involved. It might be Government thought that Mahomed Ali and his brother were dangerous to public safety in time of war. But under this Bill, when the Defence of India Act came to an end, they would be able to prolong the internment of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali without trial still as long as they liked, and they could go on keeping men like that who were already interned under this Act, keeping them in confinement interminably. He thought it was the 4th or 5th part of this Act, that proposed that if a man had already been interned, his liberty had already been restricted under the Defence of India Act, they need not, under this Bill, set up any notification at all in regard to public safety or in regard to the prevalence of offences, because part 4 or rather part 3 said that in regard to such people, it shall be considered to be already in operation. He went on to say that he did not know whether there were many lawyers on the platform, but he should be very much obliged if some of them could explain to him what sort of a law this was which said that in order to keep in confinement without trial, it shall be imagined that a certain set of circumstances was in existence, so that the provisions under that set of circumstances could be immediately placed in force.

Dishonest.

That appeared to him a very dishonest way of legislating. He did not believe that anybody in any popular elected assembly in the world would dare to stand up and suggest laws of this character as was done in this more than in any other part of these two Bills. (Cheers). Proceeding he said they had only their non-official members; they might fight, they might protest, they might vote. But the official bloc was there, and it rolled over the members like the car of Juggernaut. If they looked at the matter from the point of view of themselves as Indians, they could never, as Mrs. Naidu had so eloquently appealed to them, they could never, as long as they lived, agree to accept for a single moment, laws of this kind. If they looked at it as British subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, they had their rights in that respect and they were entitled to fight for them to the bitter end. But even if they looked at it from the broader ground of common humanity, was any self-respecting man, was any man with any human feeling in his soul at all, ever going to give his consent, ever going to fail to resist by every means in his power, iniquitious laws of this kind which robbed people of their liberty, which perhaps sent them to the gallows without having had what was commonly called a proper judicial trial?

In conclusion, the speaker remarked that if he would be allowed to say so, he also looked at this from the point of view of an Englishman. As an Englishman he was born and bred a Tory. But he had been taught nonetheless in his childhood and his boyhood to believe that British justice represented the greatest standard of judicial ethics in the world, and he believed that he was rightly taught. But as an Englishman, he was prepared to stand to the last breath in his body (hear, hear and loud cheers), before he, for himself, would ever do anything even by passive consent to give assent to a legislation of this kind (cheers) and to see those great traditions of British Justice defiled and stained by iniquitous laws of this character. (Renewed and prolonged cheering).

MR. H. D. NANAVATY.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty, who spoke in Gujerati, said that they had to make a vigorous protest against the Bills, the effect of which, if passed into law, would be to eradicate the faith that Indians had in the fairness of British justice. The measures were greatly likely to prove harmful to the innocent. In the resolution placed before them there were two points mentioned, one of which was that the proposed measures were unnecessary. He pointed out that the number of anarchists and conspirators in a population of 33 crores was hardly 200 to 500, which he thought was quite negligible. Were the Government justified in putting the halter of such obnoxious piece of legislation round the necks of 33 crores of people for the sake of 400 to 500 persons? It would be a very grave blunder if the Bills were passed into law. (A voice: They will never be passed). Again the proposed measures were inopportune. There was not a shadow of a doubt that discontent led the anarchists astray, and the only effective means of eradicating anarchy was not such repressive, retrograde, measures but keeping the people contented.

Continuing, Mr. Nanavaty said that the Reforms were to be shortly introduced and he felt it incompatible that the Government should try to hurry through such legislation. If, as was said by the Government, the Defence of India Act had succeeded in uprooting anarchy, he failed to see the necessity for forging new fetters in the shape of these Bills. (Loud cheers).

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J. B. Petit further supported the resolution. He said they had met together that day to add their voice to the thunder of disapprobation, contempt and disapproval that had already been expressed throughout the length and breadth of this country against these iniquitous measures, which were now on the anvil of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. They had already been told and they had already read of the various provisions of these Bills. He would therefore only briefly allude to them. This Bill created a new offence under which anyone, any citizen of India could be spirited away, could be put in prison without trial. It also gave power to the Executive to sweep away all laws, all accepted canons of evidence. It also created a new precedent and that was that evidence of a man who was not present before the accused could be accepted, and upon that evidence any citizen of India was liable to be impeached and sent to prison. These and other provisions had created an atmosphere which added to the difficulties under which they lived. It created another danger to the many dangers under which they had to pass their existence every day of their lives. They were told that this piece of legislation was being enacted for the purpose of putting down revolutionary activities. But there was no such safeguard imposed in the preamble of these Bills, and there was every possible danger of the provisions of this Bill being used and applied to any citizens, to ordinary individuals in the streets. (Shame). Past experience was very bitter in this respect, and this country was therefore unanimous in its decision that these Bills should go.

Then the speaker asked what was their position as British citizens? Already they did not count in the British Colonies. They were insulted and scoffed at in every British Colony. (Shame). And in their own country, they were down-trodden in more ways than one, and with this law before them, their position would be intolerable. It was an insult to their intelligence, it insulted not only their manhood, but the whole nationality, and it therefore behoved that the whole country, to a man, should stand up against it. If, continued the speaker, it was persisted in as there appeared to be every indication, then he predicted—he hoped he would be a false prophet—that before long England would find in India another Ireland, more difficult to manage. He had always wondered if anything like statesmanship yet existed in Great Britain. In any case, they did not see any statesmanship in connection with India. But he said in conclusion "Let us warn the powers that be that unless they are wise, unless they can see the signs of the times, they will repent and perhaps they will be faced by a period when the British connection itself might be endangered."

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, addressing the meeting in Gujerati, said that much had been said about the clauses of the proposed measures. As had been so well said by Mr. Nanavaty, the measures were full of danger which no self-respecting person could ever tolerate. (Cheers). If they had any self-respect—(a voice: We have self-respect)—he appealed to them not to allow the measures to pass into law, and kill their political life. They were up to now dependent, but the effect of the measures, if passed into law, would enslave them for ever, a state which Indians could not tolerate for even a moment. (Cheers). Sir George Lowndes had told them that the Government would pass the whole of the draft Bills even if all the non-official Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council opposed the Bills. (Cries of "shame"). He (Sir George) had further said that if agitation followed the passing of the Bills, Government would not care for that agitation. (Cries of "Government will have to care"). How pitiable was it that Sir George Lowndes and the bureaucracy would not care for the united voice of 33 crores of people? Such a thing could happen in no other country in the world except India. The reason of that was perhaps that the bureaucracy was under the delusion that the people of India being gentle and docile, some agitation that would follow the passing of the Bills into law, could soon be quelled down. (Cries of "Not so this time").

Duty of the People.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that in deference to their own self-respect they should try their level best to prevent the measures becoming law. They would thus save themselves from the blame which, otherwise, their future generations would attach to them for having left them a heritage of slavery, and he ventured to submit that the people of India had reached such a stage that they were prepared to sacrifice their lives in preference to enslavement. (Loud cheers). Again how strange was it that when India had given her utmost in men, money, and material in the prosecution of the war, and when there was so much talk about self-determination, the reward of their labours was these new fetters of enslavement! (Cries of "shame"). If these measures passed into law, he would say that the words "British justice" of which so much had been said in the past would prove an unreality, and British justice would be wiped out of the surface of the earth. It was therefore the duty of the British people to prevent their representatives in India from doing such a thing. By passing these British laws, England would defile the graves of her eminent statesmen, but if she does not want to see that, the only proper course was to tear this piece of legislation into pieces. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Jamnadas, concluding, said that he had not much faith in appealing to the Government of India. The only people on whom he had faith was the people of India themselves who would always care for their self-respect. (Cheers). He then exhorted all to be prepared not to retrace their steps and to make all sacrifices—(cries of "Assuredly we will")—for achieving their object constitutionally, and he was sure that if the people showed such determination no authority which was based on injustice could ever withstand them. (Loud cheers).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey seconded by Mr. Joshi a hearty vote of thanks to the chair was accorded and the proceedings then terminated.

HOME RULERS' PROCESSION.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The members of the different Volunteer Corps in Bombay assembled on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School at Cruickshank Road about 3 p.m., on Sunday and marched in procession to French Bridge. The Deccan, the Bhatia, the Home Rule League, the Progressive and the National Corps took part in the procession. Several mottos painted on canvas attached to bamboo poles, were carried aloft in the march. The different mottos read as under:—

(1) We will resist to the end.
(2) We will never accept the Rowlatt Bills.
(3) Shall men hang without proper trial?
(4) Is British justice dead?
(5) We want freedom, we will not be slaves.
(6) Indians did not fight for tyranny, but for freedom.

By the time the procession started at 4 p.m., several hundred persons joined it. Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and other well-known leaders took part in the procession which went through the appointed localities swelling its numbers at every place so that when it arrived at the place of meeting at French Bridge, several thousands were seen to be in it. Everywhere en route the procession was enthusiastically cheered and it was a magnificent popular demonstration against proposed Government action.

WANTED LIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If you could enlighten me through your valuable paper on a few points, on the authorities' *modus operandi* of demobilisation, you would do me and a large number of soldiers a service. If we could find out through the military authorities without meeting incivility, or reaping punishment for being inquisitive, we would not impose on your valuable time and space.

1. Will the demobilisation forms we signed in January, be the material that will decide our demobilising order?
2. What will decide: men "that cannot stand the climate"?
3. Are the men for demobilisation selected from a records office or from local depots?
4. How can men who are neither in Hospital nor depots but transferred from convalescent to a concentration camp for duty, to find out whether they are eligible to go home unfit for the climate or not?

Awaiting eagerly for some light

"IN THE DARK."

Deolali.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Mortality from plague in India during the the week ending 8th February was 3,140 seisures and 2,350 deaths of which there were 280 deaths in Bombay, 295 in Madras, 8 in Bengal, 578 in Bihar and Orissa, 438 in Burma, 25 in Central India, 144 in Mysore and 191 in Hyderabad State.

A Benares correspondent wires:—The Municipal Board has passed many strict orders against Hindu and Mahomedan "halwais" and have imposed various restrictions, to which they are unable to adhere. The "halwais" have closed their shops in protest from the 18th instant. A deputation to wait upon the authorities is being arranged.

MR. HARKISHEN LAL'S AFFAIRS.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

Mr. Harkishen Lal has, it is understood, complied with all terms of the compromise sanctioned by Mr. Justice Broadway and has paid twenty-five lakhs of rupees in cash and discharged the deposit receipts to Mr. Billimoria, official liquidator, in satisfaction of the claim of the Peoples and Amritsar Banks against him. Consequently the application filed by him for leave to appeal to the Privy Council which was pending before Sir Henry Rattigan and Justice Martineau in the Chief Court, were withdrawn to-day.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

The All-India Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference opened yesterday at the Khaliqdina Hall under the presidency of Haziqul Mulk Hakim Mohd. Ajmal Khan. Over a 1,000 people were present. The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, strongly criticised the Medical Registration Act and gave the history of the indigenous medical profession and mentioned the names of some renowned native physicians who had flourished in Sind.

The Presidential address was a very thoughtful and learned pronouncement. He paid a glowing tribute to the comprehensive materia medica of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and emphatically declared that the Vedic and Unani systems of medicine were based on scientific principles and laws and that their component parts were governed by a method and regulated system. He deplored the unsympathetic attitude of the Government of India and Provincial Governments.

The opening session on the whole was very successful.

STRIKE AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Yesterday morning, gunnies sorters, supervisors, and others employed under Messrs. Bird and Co. at the Kidderpore Docks, numbering nearly 400 went on strike. Work at the docks was interrupted for some time, but the Port Commissioners supplied men and work was resumed. Information of the striko reached the police who posted men in the strike area. During the afternoon the men resumed work. It is understood that they demand a rise in pay and intend to place their grievances before their employers.

ISLAM AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

BURMA MOSLEMS' DEMAND.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Majma-ul-Ahbab held at Rangoon on the 7th instant under the chairmanship of Maulana Abu Zfar Nadvi:—

The Majma-ul Ahbab of Rangoon, composed of all sects of the Indian Muslim community of Burma, is of emphatic opinion that the All-India Muslim League voices the feelings of the community in its strong protest against.

(i) the occupation of the Holy Places of Isalm by his Majesty's forces.

(ii) against taking any adverse step which might affect the position and status of these Holy Places.

(iii) against the annihilation or curtailment of the military powers of Islam, and

(iv) against interference with the question of the Khilafat, as passed in the eleventh session of the League in its resolution 7, 8 and 21 and the Majma urges upon his Majesty's Government to decide these questions in accordance with the religious tenets and sentiments of eighty millions of Indian Mussalmans who are subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor.

(2) That copies of the above resolutions be wired to the President, Peace Conference, the Premier, the Secretary of state for India, the Viceroy, the Local Government and the Press.

BHANDARKER ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Dr. V. S. Sukthanker will deliver a public lecture at the rooms of the Bhandarker Oriental Research Institute, Poona, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. on the "Home of the so-called Andhra Kings." The lecture is open to the public.

AN EXAMPLE FROM BARODA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am reading with interest the lively discussions about Mr. Patel's Marriage Bill from your paper. Some men will be quite content with mere talking but here in Baroda, we have a practical example to show. Last Sunday a Brahmin girl coming from Cawnpore married a Bhatia [illegible] in the Baroda Legislation in order to get their marriage sanctioned. Imagine gentleman from Sindh. They had to take [illegible] amount of difficulties, they must have undergone in order to achieve this object. I hope the leaders of our Indian cause will take note of this example.—Yours, etc.,

C J D.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

there is the likelihood of the purchasable quantity in Australia being increased to 500,000 tons, we have to impress on the Government the need of prompt action.

Complete Prohibition of Export of Foodstuff Necessary.

The time has come when the prohibition of exports of foodstuffs from India to all destinations should be effected basically.

The following sentences from the speech of Sir Claude Hill show that the prohibition is not at present absolute:—

"Not only have exports from Burma been *restricted* to *certain* destinations, but even these limited exports are to be subject to a price control. A position has thus been reached at which no food grains will leave India, *except* in very limited quantities and for *exceptionally* strong reasons."

Bureaucratic Fallacies and Deficit Explanations.

Sir Claude Hill indulged in several *obiter dicta* regarding the rise of prices, but curiously enough adduced no reason to substantiate them. It has now become the fashion of certain people to say that India has not done as much as or suffered as much as the belligerents, and that she is better off than the other belligerents. The common feature of all these critics is that they refuse to condescend to particulars and proofs. Sir Claude Hill began saying:—"To a large extent India has been saved from many of the consequences which other belligerent countries have had to undergo."

Let us take the case of Canada, a belligerent and a member of the British Empire, and what do we find? Has India suffered *less* than Canada and has Canada done *more* than India to assist England directly and indirectly? We challenge the member for Agriculture to make a case supporting his thesis with the following points brought out in the comparison the *per capita* income and wealth, the area of territory to be defended and the cost of defence during the last twenty years, the actual direct contribution of the two countries in men, money and materials to and on behalf of England, the profits realised from industries during the war period, the internal prosperity enjoyed by the two members before and during the war period, the industrial expansion in the two countries during the war period, the present condition to face the future, as well as the efforts of the state to aid industry and agriculture.

Indian prices not reaching the level of world prices now has nothing to do with the point Sir Claude Hill wants to make, for the simple reason that prices of foodstuffs in food-producing countries have no connection with the food prices in food importing industrial countries. Besides, this is not the time to speak of world prices as the free play of many forces, which such a comparative study presupposes, does not now exist.

The references to "akkavi allotments are not clear as no facts and figures are given showing the amounts sanctioned and distributed. The statement that relief works are only in the initial stages is disappointing. The remedy for the shortage of shipping is simple and it is the embarking of the Government on a programme of active shipbuilding, either on Government account or under a generous bounty and subsidy system. As the economic functions of the state have surprisingly and startlingly increased in the citadels of *laissez faire*, namely England and the United States, it is late in the day to justify inaction by an exploded doctrine.

The Famine and Government Action.

The position in Gujarat, Karnatak, Sindh Konkan and Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency is precarious; but only in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona and the Panch Mahals districts, says a Government communique, are relief works in progress, while in the other districts only the programme of ordinary public works has been extended. The test works that have been opened in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Poona and Satara, are few and utterly inadequate. Not only should test works be opened in several districts where there are none at present, but existing test works should be converted into regular relief works and poor houses on a large scale.

Excess Profits Tax and Sir James Meston's speech.

In striking contrast with the statement made by Sir Claude Hill on the agricultural situation with its colourless platitudes, old fallacies, and lame excuses for inactivity, of his department, was the speech of Sir James Meston introducing the Excess Profits Tax Bill, clearly reviewing the present financial position, lucidly outlining the Government's proposals and brilliantly answering the criticisms advanced by profiteers and plutocrats.

The total contribution estimated by Sir William Meyer at £45 millions, spread over a three year period, is now re-estimated by Sir James Meston at £20 millions.

In the financial year 1919-20 a sum of £8¾ millions has to be found. Of this about £3 millions will be met out of current revenues, and the balance of £6 millions has to be defrayed by additional taxation.

We have expressed our view, in these columns, that the whole question of additional contribution has been settled on *wrong and inequitable* lines, and that any impartial consideration of the resources of the United Kingdom, India, and the Dominions and their respective war efforts would lead to the conclusion that this additional contribution is uncalled for, unjust and inequitable.

While we have been of this opinion, and are of the same opinion now, we cannot agree with those who without any sense of responsibility voted for £45 millions but now want to lay the burden on the shoulders of the poor and the resourceless. We have to recognise the present position which is only one of financing the additional liability already shouldered. As the non-official members of the Legislative Council, when they were given the opportunity of accepting or rejecting the liability, either thoughtlessly or thinking of imposing unjust burdens on others, coolly accepted the entire responsibility, there is no use of shirking the issue now, as the non-official element has committed the Indian Legislature to the contribution. The present issue is not contribution versus no contribution but how to meet the accepted liability. This point should be clearly remembered in dealing with the debate on the Excess Profits Tax Bill.

Provisions, Board of Referees and Concessions.

The Bill applies to every business which during the current year has earned profits exceeding Rs. 30,000, agriculture, salaried employment, professional incomes dependent on personal skill and not capital investment, and concerns already paying Excess Profits Duty in England, being exempt from the operation of the Bill.

The average of two pre-war and two war years' profits is to be treated as the normal profit, and any excess over that figure of the current year's profits is to be regarded as excess profits, and of such excess the duty will amount to one half or fifty per cent.

Concessions will be given to concerns involving heavy renewals, owing to war work or expensive plant, controlled trades, and new or struggling industries.

Special tribunals, called boards of referees, are to be created, and every such board will include at least one non-official possessing technical knowledge of business. An English expert is to sit on the boards, who will leave England at the end of this month.

NEW BILLS BEFORE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MODIFICATION OF OATHS ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Three small measures will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Legislature Council on the 26th. The Oaths Act 1873 will be amended so that oaths or affirmatives of allegiance on the assumption of their offices by the Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of the Executive Council and Chief Commissioners, should in future be taken with due solemnity at the time of entering upon the discharge of their duties. The assumption of their duties by high officials is at present lacking in any formality of a nature to mark the serious nature of the occasion or the weight of the responsibility involved.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT.

Mr. V. J. Patel will introduce two Bills, one to amend the Indian Electricity Act and another to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. As regards the first, under the old Indian Electricity Act 9 of 1903 there was an obligation imposed on the Local Government to consult every local authority as a preliminary measure on the merits of an application from any person for a license. Under the new Act 9, of 1910, this provision has been abolished and a local authority is reduced to the position of a private individual, who is at liberty to raise objections against the draft application, within the prescribed period. Formerly a local authority had two opportunities of stating its case to the Local Government. Now there is only one opportunity for it to raise a protest. The provisions of the old Act embodied in Section 4 (1) (a) are, therefore, proposed to be enacted. Secondly, a provision is added that when a local authority puts up a rival claim for a license, it shall receive the first consideration inasmuch as it is the proper body entrusted with the interests of the residents of the local area. A joint-stock company formed on business considerations ought to have a secondary claim for a license. A local authority has a right to purchase the undertaking under Section 7 of the Act after a certain prescribed period. It follows, therefore, as a natural corollary that if the said authority is willing and able to finance the scheme from its ordinary revenue or by means of a loan to be raised under the Local Authorities Loans Act, there is no reason why a company of shareholders or another person should have the business from the beginning.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

Regarding the second (Negotiable Instruments), under Section 8 sub-section (4) of the English Bills of Exchange Act 1882, a bill is payable to order, which is expressed to be so payable or which is expressed to be payable to a particular person and does not contain words prohibiting transfer or indicating an intention that it would be transferable. If therefore, a drawer of a cheque in England desires it to be not negotiable, the words "not negotiable" should be stamped across the face of the cheque and if he fails to do so the cheque would be treated as a Negotiable Instrument, although the word "bearer" printed on the cheque is scored through and the word "order" not substituted in its stead. In India too the mercantile community as well as the banks deal with cheques payable to a specified person without the addition of the words "or order" or "or bearer" in accordance with the English law, namely as cheques payable to that person or his order. It has, however, been recently ruled by the Bombay High Court in Doabhas vs. Virchand that "a cheque from which the word 'bearer' is struck out and there is no substitution of the word 'order' is not negotiable within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and that the custom of trade which exists in the Bombay market, whereby a cheque with the word 'bearer' struck out without the word 'order' is regarded as an order cheque and negotiable cannot legally be recognized."

This decision has caused a good deal of confusion in commercial and banking circles. The proposed Bill is, therefore, intended to bring the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, into line with the hitherto existing practice in India.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Feb 21

His Excellency M Gerbinos, the new Governor-General of French India, arrived this morning by special train. His Excellency on alighting from the car punctually at 9, received a splendid reception accorded by official and non-official members of the Council and a large crowd. A salute of 21 guns was fired.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

RENDALL BEATS FYZEE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

In the Western India Tennis Championships Tournament the following games were played yesterday on the Queen's Road Courts:

Naorojee v Ranga Rao.
Rendall v Fyzel.
Shimidzu v Vyas.
Ashton v Takenchi.

Ranga Rao disposed of Naorojee in two sets for 6—4; 6—1 and Shimdzu-Vyas by 6—2; 6—0. The game between Ashton and Takenchi was somewhat interesting but the Japanese could manage to secure only two games in each of the two sets from a clearly superior contestant.

The greatest interest centred round the Rendall-Fyzee match which was an exhibition of brilliant tennis. In fact this is the fist tie in the whole tournament so far to prove so exciting. Both Rendall and Fyzee were very steady and acute, not leaving a single point until it had been well fought out. It often appeared as though there would be no end to the tossing about of the ball and the day would set without even one point being decisively declared. A close fight began with the very first ball and was kept up throughout the three sets. Neither player, however, ventured to cut a point short by a daring attempt at a smash, out or some decisive stroke in any point until it had been negotiated fairly long and even then instances were rare in which the points were not either gained or lost owing to the blunder of the competitors. They seemed to be afraid to take the risk of playing a bold game. Both kept well to the base and did not approach the net except very seldom. The first time one of them ever came near the net was in the third game when Fyzee dropped a ball gently and carried the point. Rendall was more accurate in his strokes than Fyzee who appeared to have fallen too much in love with the net to avoid it always. After beautifully keeping up a point he would deliver a timid strike neither forearm nor back arm, lodging the ball into the net. He also made the grave mistake by dropping his balls just on the wrong side. When he might by dropping a ball on the right have completely put it out of Rendall's reach he would deposit it on the left. He carried the first set by 8 games to 6 but lost the subsequent one without taking a single game. The third proved the most exciting of all the sets. Rendall was far advanced and the scores stood at 5—0 when Fyzee pulled up and played the game of his life. The games which followed kept the spectators all eagerly watching the event which might at any time have gone against Fyzee. By dint of careful play many times he averted the set being snatched away from him at the last and critical point. Rendall was equally careful and tried his best not to make a single mistake. Thus the set pulled on to 5—4 and Fyzee might have contested longer with possibly a different result, if he had been equally steady as in an overstrung state he gained four games consecutively. But, however, the result proved otherwise and Rendall carried the tenth game and with that the set and the match.

Rendall plays Ranga Rao on Monday, when he will find a very sort of player facing him. That match is very important and the management of the Tournament would do well to find a reliable umpire who would not blunder as happened on Thursday in the contest between Reid and Ranga Rao and Killery and Shimidzu. The same thing happened once before and must be avoided.

In our description of the doubles match between Reid and Ranga Rao and Killery and Shimidzu an obvious error crept in and Cheetham instead of Killery was said in one place to have adopted cricket style and returned a ball out of court.

RESULTS.

The following is the result of the matches played on Saturday:—

SINGLES.

Z. Shimidzu beat M. R. Vyas 6—2, 6—0.
Rang Rao beat Naorojee, 6—4, 6—1.
Major Ashton beat Takenchi. 6—2, 6—2.
Major Rendall beat A. A. Fyzee, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4.

TO-DAY'7 GAMES.

The following matches will be played tomorrow:—

AT 4-30 P.M.

Rendall vs. Rang Rao.
followed by
W. Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds vs. L. Barradough and Mrs. Nelson.
Court No. 2. Major Ashton vs. Shimidzu.
Followed by
Major Rendall and Lady Tata vs. Rang Rao and Mrs. Row.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

RESOLUTION IN CORPORATION TO REJECT IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

A special meting of the Corporation will be held on Tuesday, the 4th March to consider a resolution to the effect that the Corporation decline to accept the present City Municipal Bill as a substantial step in the progressive realization of the ideal of self-government for municipal bodies in this country and request the Government to withdraw the same and introduce one more in consonance with their declared policy regarding the evolution of local self-government.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

LAST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

MORDENNIS WINS BYCULLA CLUB CUP AND COLLINGWOOD THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Detaile:—

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Garrick's HELLO KELLS, 7-13, White 1
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-1, Lynch 2
Mr. J. r. J. Walen's DORI, 9-6, Rose 3
Mr. J. H. Crawford's TROSTAN, 8-1, Barrnet 4
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Fine Trout, 10-2, Harrison 0
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood, 8-12, O'Brien 0
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Dollet, 8-9, Morris 0
Mr. Downe's Serbia, 8-7, Trahan 0
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Peculiar Julia, 8-0, Malone 0
Messrs. Dovetil and Page's Highfield Lady. 8-6, W. Huxley 0
Mr. G. Molin's Peach Melba, 8-3, Flynn 0
Mr. Guthrie's Renette, 8-2, Bowley 0
Mr. Guthrie's Veiled Certainty, 7-13, Robert 0
Mr. Guthrie's Meridian, 7-10, Buckley 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap, 8-0, Easton 0
Mr. Toogood's South Star, 7-13, J. R. Flynn 0
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought, 6-11, Northmore 0
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitoles' Arras, 6-7, Japheth 0

Did not ran:—Little Eve.

The Race:—The field was sent away to a perfect start, when they ran abreast for the first 3 furlongs. Belle Syme, Dori, Hello Kells and Renette were slightly ahead of the rest of the field. Near home Hello, Kells, Dori and Belle Syme were batting for first place, Trostan joine dthem, going in advance of Renette. Hello, Kells stalled off the vigourous challenge of Belle, Symo to win by a neck, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Favourites:—Highfield Lady and Dori.

Time:—59 4/5 secs.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 687. Places Rs. 76-8, Rs. 22, Rs. 19.

2nd Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 232-8. Places Rs. 72-9, Rs. 33, Rs. 12.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's SUMMER, THYME, 8-4, Trenoweth 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 7-12, Lynch 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-10, F. Templeman 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla'ss ATHLETE, 6-13, White 4
Mrs. J. K. Mehta's Screamer, 10-2, Bowley 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator, 9-6, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. P. B. Aavsia's Redspear, 8-13, O'Brien 0
Mr. Downoe's Treddle, 7-12, Barnett 0
Mr. Guthrie's Royal Ambition 7-11, Flynn 0
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird, 7-2, Northmore 0

The Race:—Royal Band broke the line the moment they were let off he set the pace at great rate breaking up the field into a file. Cyanite followed him at respectable distance, Summer Thyme running fourth. They preserved this order till the turn, where Royal Band began to tere. Summer Thymo collared him before the second enclosure stands, to win comfortably by 3 length. Cyanite placed a bad third 1½ lengths away, 4 lengths.

Favourites:—Screamer and Cyanite.

Time:—2 mins. 8 3/5 secs.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14.

2nd Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. M. Goculdss' VERGE, 9-11, W. Huxley 1
Mr. E. R. R.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-12, F. Templeman 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORFEIT LASS, 7-5, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 6-11, Northmore 4
Messrs. J. Skelton and Peechey's Llangeinor, 8-13, Ruiz 0
Mr. Downe's Poignant, 8-5, Barnett 0
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut, 7-10, Lynch 0
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Pastime, 7-6, Buckley 0
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's Symrex, 7-4, Rose 0

The Race:—It was a very poor start, Black Walnut was the quickest in his stride, Forfeit Lasswas the closest attendant, Llangeinor was absolutely last, Quarryman was second last, Verge fourth, Poignant third This was the order till the second furlong post where Forfeit Lass drew level with Black Walnut, who showed signs of distress, she entered the straight ahead of her stable companion who deprived her of the lead in front of the second stands, Vergo now looked an easy winner, and everybody was looking for Quarryman, who was far behind, before the grand stands he managed to come out of the bunch making a sensational challenge, He lost to Verge by ¾ length 1¼ length. Anthracite rushed at great pace to dispute third place, neck.

Time:—1 min. 14 3/5 secs.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 37-8. Places Rs. 19-8, 15, Rs. 25-8.

2nd Enclosure:—Tote paid Win. Rs. 14. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 15.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles. A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 11,250 from the Fund.

Winner, the cup and Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-12, Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S's KAYID, 9-10, F. Templeman 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s DARTMOOR, 9-3, Collis 3
General Nawabzada O. Khan's FURY, 6-11, Harrison 4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-0, Lynch 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal, 7-6, Meekings 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mandil, 8-8, W. Huxley 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Hakum (late Merrily), 6-7, Japheth 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Earl, 8-8, Ruiz 0
Mr. Leonard's Nawabzada, 7-7, J. R. Flynn 0
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity, 7-5, Rose 0
Mr. N. R. Bolin's Mooltan, 7-5, Buckley 0
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's Amir Aswad, 7-4, Northmore 0
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nisam-ul-Mulk, 7-3, Meherji 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court, 6-12, White 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill, 6-8, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Pine's Caulkey (late Conscription), 6-7, Easton 0

Did not ran:—Anaira, Nassau.

The Race:—When the field came into view along the 5 furlong straight track Nizam-ul-Mulk was pacing in front of Royal Court and Fury. The remainder of the field was bunched up running close. Amir Aswad was last. Collingwood, Kayid, Dartmoor and Hakum moved up to the leaders at the 6 furlong post, Nizam-ul-Mulk began to fall back at the 3 furlong post to where he lead his field Royal Court followed suit soon after, Fury took over command, bringing the leaders into the straight, he looked a winner, for a short time, but Kayid had too many guns for him he succumbed to Kayid's challenge and soon after to Dartmoor's Collingwood, the great champion settled Kayid before the public stands after a sensational finish. Won by ¾ length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time:—2 mins. 51 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

Favourites:—Hakum, Collingwood.

1st Enclosure:—Totes paid Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 23, 25, Rs. 66-8.

2nd Enclosure:—Totes paid Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 31-8.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 23,000 from the fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MORDENNIS, 8-7, Trenoweth 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 7-8, Purtoosingh 2
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's CARYANDA, 7-9, S. Meekings 3
Mr. Guthrie's SAMPIER, 7-13, Bowley 4
Mr. Guthrie's Thunder, 9-4, Buckley 0
Mr. Guthrie's Calder Vale, 9-2, Templeman 0
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's First Flier, 9-0, Ruiz 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardvreck, 8-10, Lynch 0
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Giacomi, 8-8, Rose 0
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Fiz Yama, 8-7, Easton 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Matchlock, 8-3, Flynn 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Baronvale, 7-7, Northmore 0
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's Brendan, 8-2, Harrison 0
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ballaghtobin, 8-0, Barnett 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kinsale, 7-7, Collis 0

The Race:—Kinsale caused great consternation to his cupporters when the field came into view along the 5 furlong straight track, being ¼ a furlong behind, the field which Sampier was leading, William the Beau was Sampier's closest attendant, Ballaghtobin and Caryanda brought up the rear. They raced in this order from the 7 furlong to 3rd furlong post, here Mordennis came up to the leaders, at the 2 furlong post Caryanda was on the rails William the Beau was alongside her, Sampier was third, and Ballaghtobin retired. Mordennis was fourth. Caryanda entered the straight in front of William the Beau and Sampier Mordennis however sprang on them before they had passed th esecond enclosure stands. He won an exciting race by a long neck from William the Beau, who was a short head in front of Caryanda, short head.

Time:—2 mins. 34 secs.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

Favourites:—Mordennis, Thunder.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 48-8. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 72, Rs. 45.

2nd Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 51, Rs. 24.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 7-12, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr Heath's INNOCENCE, 7-2, Lynch 2
Messrs. Ahmed Hasamy and Holme's BATTLEAXE, 7-12, Collis 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' KHUNDIL, 7-10, Purtoosingh 4
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil, 9-12, W. Huxley 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces, 9-4, Harrison 0
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender, 8-12, Ruiz 0
Mr. Baikie's Diamond King, 8-0, Barnett 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi, 7-12, Buckley 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident, 7-5, Japheth 0
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Argonaut, 7-3, Easton 0
Mr. Bennett's Final Shot, 6-13, Rose 0
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha, 6-13, Northmore 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Powder Puff, 6-13, White 0

Did not run:—Dartmoor, Natal and Competition.

The race:—It was a poor start, Khundil failed to get off, Innocence shot out like an arrow, he was followed by Mechanic, Warminster and Resident. They ran in this order as far as the 2nd furlong post here. Warminster caught up to Innocence, the pair were battling for first place in the straight, when Battleaxe joined them. Warminster splendidly ridden, won a great race by a short head in the last few strides, short head, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.

Favourite:—Defender.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 268/8.

2nd Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 132/8. Places Rs. 67/8, Rs. 34/8, Rs. 32/8.

Places Rs. 31/2, Re 12, Rs. 18/8.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 10-7, W. Huxley 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 8-13, Trenoweth 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 9-12, F. Templeman 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 8-4, Ruiz 4
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Mazhoot, 9-3, Easton 0
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's Little Trout, 8-6, Meekings 0
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone 8-0, Collis 0
Mr. J. K. Irani's King's Head, 7-0, Lynch 0
Mr. Downe's Billy Bawn, 6-10, Purtoosingh 0

Did not run:—Redspear, and Lucky Queen.

The race:—County Cricket got off badly, Billy Bawn moved fastest, he was pursued by Camberley, Waynflete, and Premiere. They raced in this order till the turn, when Camberley, Waynflete, and Premiere were abreast County Cricket came out like a thunderbolt joining them before the grand stands, these four raced up to the winning post contesting every inch of ground, in a race which was the grandest scen on the Bombay Race Course for a very long time. Camberley won by ¾ a neck from County Cricket. Waynflete was a short head behind ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Favourite:—Waynflete.

1st Enclosure:—Tote paid Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 21, Rs. 15.

2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 19/9. Places Rs 9/8, Rs. 12/8, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Eighth Extra Meeting was run off to-day in a rather sultry weather, but the attendance did not show much signs of diminution. The card was a long one consisting of eight events, in the majority of which the favourites came home. Large fields was the general order, but close finish was observed only in one race in which a table cloth might have covered the first four.—Mr. Thaddeu's brought off two wins through Balira and Watch Tower and his Misrilal was placed once. Mr. Bartlett was credited with two-thirds through Little Bridge and Jungle Cock and he ran Don't Worry in the Imperial Plate but he did not finish the course.

Detnils:—

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

Mr. Donetil's VAIN JANE, 10-7, Grey 1
Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG, 10-8, Marland 2
Mr. Raikat's CASTLE VITE, 11-0, Clarke 3

Also ran:—Carpe Diem 10-13, Don's Worry 10-2, Tarfoot 9-13.

Betting:—Evens China Egg, sixes Castle Vita, Vain Jane, tens Carpe Diem, twenties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 14.

The race:—Carpe Diem and China Egg set the pace to Vain Jane and Tarfoot, Castle Vite and Don't Worry being the last. Near the mile post, China Egg took up the lead from Carpe Diem, others being in the same order as before. Working her way up from the half mile post Vain Jane challenged the leader in the straight and won the race by a neck after a hard struggle. Castle Vite coming strong finished half a length off.

Time:—3 min. 29 3/5 secs.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. Pratt's SPRING MORN, 8-8, Pullin 1
Mr. Donetil's CYLARITY, 7-13, Harrison 2
Mr. Raikut's REAGODITE, 9-0, Clarke 3

Also ran:—Slippery Ann 9-7, Balsam 9-4, Florrie M 7-4, Lady Malwood 7-3, Princess Pat 6-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Spring Morn, fours Lady Malwood, fives Pagodite, tens Cylarity, twenties others long prices.

Totalizator paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 13.

The race:—Off a good start Pagodite and Lady Malwood were smartest away. They were followed at a respectable distance by Spring Morn and Cylarity, both these passed the leaders right before the start. Spring Morn winning easily by 1¼ lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.

THE RAILWAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus' BALIRA, 8-4, Young 1
Mr. Sontar's MYRIAN, 8-1, Walker 2
Mr. Bate's ONE TOO MANY, 8-6, White 3

Also ran:—Stepaside 8-10, Bayard 8-9, Wolfram 8-9, My Ivy 8-9, Sabinard 8-9, Taffy Darling 8-8, Senparisom 8-7, Paganini 8-8, Surprise 8-5, No Ball 8-4, Jack 8-4, Bachelor's Prospect 8-0.

Betting:—7 to 2 Myrian, fives Bachelor's Prospect, tens to twenties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14 Rs. 39.

The race:—After a short delay they were sent off level. On settling down Bayard, Balira, Stepaside and Bachelor's Prospect were seen leading. Myrian coming streng joined the issue with the leaders. Bayard soon fell off and after a sensational finish, Balira won by a short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min 17 1/5 secs.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr. Dawson's ALLANNAH 7-13, McCall 1
Mr. Snelgrove's AQUAE SOLIS, 10-2, Marland 2
Mr. Corrie's VULCANELLA, 9-7, Hayhoe 3

Also ran:—Aqua Solis 10-6, Wheaten 12-0, Jannock 11-6, Declared 10-12, Jidette 10-12, Barsen 10-4, Signalman 9-6, Truncheon 9-9, Loch Leven 8-12.

Betting:—Evens Allannah, Signalman, fifteens, thirties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 13, Rs 20, Rs. 22.

The Race:—Loch Leven was first to break the line but Alannah lay handy with Aughnactoy and Aquae Solis close up. The leader retired soon after and Allannah assumed the command. Aquae Solis came strong and challenged, but failed by 3/4 lengths, 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 45½ secs.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDA, 8-12, McCall 1
Thakur Singh's TALCUM, 7-9, Moses 2
Mr. Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 8-1, Young 3

Also Ran:—Green Boy 9-3, Harvest Home 9-4, Pantomime 8-3, Bedtime 8-13, Vera 8-10, Buckgrass 8-9, Pomade 8-8, Principal Girl 8-9, Esperance 8-6, Nancy O'Neil 7-11.

Betting:—3 to 2 Star of India, fours Misrilal, eights Bedtime, and Principal, fifteens to fifties others.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 28 Win, Rs. 14, 66 and 15 places.

The Race:—Talcum was first out of game, but he was soon displaced by Bedtime to be in his turn passed by Buckgrass. Star of India appeared on the scene when they were in the straight and then all opposition vanished. Star of India went on to win by 3 lengths. Misrilal came rather late, was beaten for 3rd place by ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 28 2/5 secs.

THE GREAT EASTERN SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 2 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeu's WATCH TOWER, 7-1, Young 1
Zemindar of Masergun, Mr. Giffords MISS DRAKE, 8-13, Marland 2
Mr. Chararia's GLENCAIRNIE, 8-13, Pullin 3

Also Ran:—Dawney Boy 7-8, St. Andrews 9-12, The Whip 8-13, Monopoly 8-9, Don't Be Late 8-4, The Prodigal 8-0, Saltick 8-7 0.

Betting:—Twos Miss Drake, fours Monopoly, sixes The Prodigal, eights Glencairnie, Downey Boy, twenties others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 113, win Rs. 21, 13 and 27 places.

The Race:—Downey Boy took a long lead with Verst, Saltick and Watch Tower being nearest to him. The rest out out in Indian file. Downey Boy and Saltick both retired nearing home, and Watch Tower who took it up just managed to hold off challenge from Miss Drake to win by 1 3/4 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins 2½ secs.

THE RAILWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Sontar's WHITE SAPPHIRE, 8-9, Walker 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's HAPTON, 8-9, Pullin 2
Mr. Bartlet's JUNGLE COCK, 8-13, Barrett 3

Also ran:—Second Sight 9-4, Scapella 8-7, Gracefield 9-0, Dara Bay 8-12, Vanity Box 8-9, Verland Rosse 8-7, Marcado 8-6, Chase 8-6, Nareb 8-5, Beauvoir 8-3, Featherbed Life 8-0.

Betting:—5 to 2, White Sapphire, threes, Verland Rose, sevens, Second Sight Hapton, tens, to fifties others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 44.

The race:—Jungle Cock was the quickest in his stride. He was closely followed by Second Sight and Chert and then White Sapphire. Jungle Cock led into straight, where White Sapphire passed him to win by 3 lengths and Hapton secured the 2nd place by a short head.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

THE RAILWAY PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's SUNNY TIME, 8-10, Harrison 1
Mrs. Bate's FINCH COCKS, 8-7, White 2
Mr. Bartlett's LILLIE BRIDGE, 8-3, Hayhoe 3

Also ran:—Lough Corrib 9-1, Soras Darling 8-12 Regal Sally 8-7, Tourney 8-7, Speak the Truth 8-1, Mahoney Boy 8 (car. 8-1), Zelia 7-11, Lebanon 7-9 (car. 8), Airman 7-9.

Betting:—3 to 2, Sunny Time, threes, Lough Corrib, fours, Finchcocks, eights, Zelia Lenger, prices others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 25. Placed Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 46.

The race:—Tourney was the quickest off the mark with Sunny Time at her heels and then Finchcocks. They passed the post in that order, 2½ and ½ lengths, dividing them.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you—from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes—and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk—or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. A doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Courts of Spain and Italy.

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

Ask Your Doctor

There is nothing secret about Glaxo. It is a natural product and we tell you what it is because we believe that every mother ought to know what she is giving her baby. Glaxo is highly prized by doctors and nurses all over the world; it is day by day building up an ever-increasing number of bonnie babies whose mothers are only too pleased to bear testimony to the wonderful body-building powers of Glaxo.

A mother writes of her baby: "She wears the chubby smile of contentment and she is one of the best of babies, so contented and good." Not only does Glaxo make happy and contented babies but it relieves the mother of so much trouble and anxiety. With Glaxo you have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no elaborate mixing to do, no cooking, no scalded or sour milk. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo and Baby's food is ready in a couple of minutes!

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo.

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk

You do not add milk or cream, because Glaxo itself is milk or cream. So that Glaxo is not only the safe alternative for breast milk, but it is also the easiest to prepare and so economical—for you have no milk or cream to buy—nothing to pay for but the Glaxo itself.

If any tin of Glaxo does not give complete satisfaction, please return it to us and we will send you a new tin in free of all charge, returning cost of postage.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write to Glaxo Sales Manager,

Local Office:—70, Apollo Street, Bombay

SMALL CAUSES COURT,

ORDER FOR EJECTMENT REFUSED.

CONSTRUCTION OF RENT ACT.

LAKHMICHAND CHHOGMAL v. RAGHUNATH RAMCHAND.

(Before His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

The defendant in this case, who was a tenant of the plaintiff occupying a shop in premises No. 315-7 at Kalbadevi Road, was served with a month's notice by the plaintiff requiring him to vacate the shop in his occupation, and on his refusal to do so, ejectment proceedings were filed against him to evict him from the premises. The defendant claimed protection under the Rent Act in answer to which, it was contended on plaintiff's behalf, that the premises were required by him, bona-fide and reasonably, for the erection of a new building, it being his intention to pull down the present structure and erect a new one, so as to make it a more paying investment than at present. The defendant traversed these allegations and contended that the landlord's requisition was neither reasonable nor bona-fide.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. K. Dalal, with Mr. K. K. Suntoke, appeared for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour, in refusing to pass an order for ejectment, delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiff in this proceeding seeks to recover possession of a shop on ground floor of house No. 315-317, at Kalbadevi, held by defendant as a monthly tenant. The plaintiff purchased the house some time in November, 1916, for Rs. 1,60,000. Defendant has been in occupation of this shop since May, 1916, at first at a monthly rent of Rs. 65 subsequently enhanced to Rs. 75 under the plaintiff's predecessor. Soon after plaintiff purchased the property, he enhanced the rents of all the tenants from January, 1917, the defendant's rent being enhanced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month. The plaintiff bases his right to recover possession on the ground that he bona-fied adn reasonably requires the premises for the purpose of pulling it down and erecting new building on the site. The building in suit is not a very old one. I doubt if even it could be said to be an old property. Plaintiff says the house is 40 years old. Though he could have given accurate evidence of its age he has not done so. There are reasons to believe that it is somewhere between 30 and 35 years old. It is admitted that the building is not dilapidated nor in any part of it the least dangerous. There is not even any notice from the Municipality for repairs or replacements to any part of it at any time. The most that has been said about its condition by his engineer is that the roof leaks badly and the rear of the house is leaky, some rooms are dark and the materials used are not very substantial, and the laying out is not to the best advantage. Plaintiff alleges that the building requires frequent repairs and in proof thereof, he says, during the first year after its purchase by him he had to spend Rs. 2,300 on repairs. The entries in his account books of these so-called repairs give no details and in some cases very meagre and scanty details. There is an entry for the making of an iron door and stone flooring for a portion occupied by himself as a firm, evidently the making of a strong room. There are entries of ordinary repairs to structure and roof such as every house requires. There is no evidence to satisfy me that the Rs. 2,300 were a compulsory expenditure entailed by the inherent defects or weakness of the building. Probably a large portion of this Rs. 2,300 had been spent because of the natural desire on the part of a new purchaser of property to make alterations and additions or decorations and effect changes consonant to his own views, a natural desire, so to say, to impress his own individuality on his new possession.

The rents realised by the plaintiff soon after the enhancement of rents made by him in January, 1917, including the rent of portion occupied by himself, were Rs. 1,070 per month, which after deduction of 20 per cent. for rates, taxes, etc., would work out at Rs. 856 nett, a return of 6 4/16 per cent. on his outlay of Rs. 1,60,000. Since the Rent Act came into force and the plaintiff has had to submit to the compulsory receipt of Standard Rents, his monthly rental, including the rent of portions occupied by himself, is Rs. 870 gross or Rs. 696 nett, equal to 5 3/16 per cent. on his outlay. Both these estimates are on the basis of the house being fully occupied. The plaintiff says that, rather than continue incurring expenditure of moneys on frequent repairs, he has been advised by his engineer to pull down the existing structure and erect in its place a new one, at an additional outlay of Rs. 1,50,000. It is surmised by the engineer that the new building so erected will have greater accommodation, be more airy, better ventilated, more convenient and will yield something like Rs. 2,000 per month as rent, considering that the property lies in the very heart of the business quarters of the town and that rents in the locality are very high. He accentuates his estimate by saying that whereas the four shops on the ground floor in the existing structure fetch about Rs. 320 per month at the Standard rate, the four shops in the new building will fetch Rs. 800 per month. With Rs. 1,60,000 paid for the existing structure and Rs. 1,50,000 intended to be expended on erection of new buildings, i.e., a total of Rs. 3,10,000, there would be a rental of Rs. 2,000 per month, i.e., an yield of roughly 7½ per cent. or if we make allowances for rates, taxes and other outgoings out of the Rs. 2,000 per month an yield of about 6 3/16 per cent. on the vested capital.

QUESTION OF BONA FIDE INTENTION.

The question now under section 9 of the Rent Act is, "Is the plaintiff's requirement bona fide and reasonable?" Soon after the purchase of the property by him, the plaintiff submitted in December, 1916, plans to the Municipality for erection of new buildings. Side by side with his application to the Municipality he gives notice to tenants of his intention to charge enhanced rents, the notices to tenants being given in early part of January, 1917. The tenants submitted to an enhancement of rent, (the defendant's rent being enhanced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month, an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.), from February, 1917, and paid rents at enhanced rate till the Rent Act came into force. In March, 1917, the Municipality rejected the plans submitted by plaintiff unless and until directions for certain additional work and modifications were complied with. There was then a hiatus in the proceedings and the question of new buildings seems either to have been dropped or kept in abeyance. The Rent Act came into force in April, 1918, and from June, 1918, the plaintiff had to submit to accept Standard Rent. In June, 1918, the plaintiff again submitted fresh plans to the Municipality for erection of new buildings after a silence of a year and three months.

For the defendant it is urged, and I think with a show of reason, that in the beginning the plaintiff intended having two strings to his bow, i.e., that being dissatisfied with the return his investment was yielding, he intended to extort enhanced rents and if he could not, then to pull down the building and erect a new one which would yield a better return. With this intention he applied to the Municipality in December, 1916, and gave notice of enhancement to tenants in early part of January, 1917. Tenants having submitted to enhancement, the intention of erecting new buildings was dropped until the Rent Act came into force and rents dwindled down to Standard rates, but the intention was revived and fresh plans submitted to the Municipality for rebuilding. For the plaintiff it is argued that there was only one and a continuous intention, viz., to pull down and to rebuild. That this pulling down and rebuilding could not be done until the plaintiff had been made to run the usual gamut of proposals and counter-proposals and modifications and alterations of plans and until he could accumulate funds to meet the outlay and in the meanwhile plaintiff took advantage of the rise in rents and obtained enhanced rents at a time when there was no legal bar to his so doing; that the hiatus between the proposal to the Municipality in December, 1916, with its qualified rejection in March, 1917, and the fresh proposal in June, 1918, could be explained by the fact that the matter was being considered by his engineer and that he himself had to accumulate moneys out of his business and other investments to meet the fresh outlay.

It may be conceded that every man has the right to develop his property to its utmost paying extent as an investment. The doing so cannot 'ipso facto' be stigmatised as profiteering. It may be that the plaintiff having paid Rs. 1,60,000 for this property and finding the return not adequate and being assured that with a further outlay he could substantially increase the percentage of the return, bona fide intended in December, 1916, to pull down this property and erect new buildings thereon and that in the meanwhile before he could begin doing so he did what he had the right then to do, viz., obtain an interim increased return by raising the rents. It may be that the intention was never abandoned in spite of his succeeding in obtaining an increased return by raising the rents and that his present action to recover possession is in contumation and in furtherance of his original bona-fide intention of developing his property. It may be that he bona-fide intends that, rather than obtain an increased return by the exploitation of tenants and their necessities, he would do so with better reason and greater credit by erecting new buildings with better light and air and more accommodation and comforts and conveniences to his own more lasting benefit and the tenants' also. The question of bona fides is open to either solution and is doubtful. But giving him the benefit of the doubt and granting his intention to be bona-fide, is it reasonable?

SHORTAGE OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION IN THE CITY.

Now the issue as to reasonableness under section 9 of the Rent Act is an issue of fact to be decided, if my opinion is correct, only with due regard to the exigencies of the times, to the difficulties under which the population is labouring, and to the spirit of the Act which is a measure framed by the legislature for the relief of the tenant class, who were suffering under the conditions at present obtaining in the town. I am of opinion that, if with these categories continuously in mind and brought to play on the evidence in each case, the Court comes to the conclusion that it is more preferable and equitable to pull down and rebuild then only could the requirement be called reasonable. In the present case, the house is a fairly substantial one. It was never and is not in a dangerous and tottering condition. It has not attracted the argus eye of the Municipality by reason of any defects or shortcomings or dilapidations. It yields a fair, though not a generous, percentage on the investment and being a large four-storied building could accommodate a fairly large number of people or business firms. The intention to pull down and rebuild in December, 1916, within two months of its purchase could not reasonably be assigned even partially to the alleged frequent repairs required by the property in as much as within two months he had not incurred much expense. The intention could only be ascribed to the desire to develop the property to a greater paying extent.

The defendant swears that in spite of efforts to secure a suitable shop in this part of the town and even at Bhendi Bazar, where business of a like nature as his, is largely conducted, he has failed to do so. It does not require much of evidence to prove it as it is a fact which looms largely and invariably in the very numerous applications to recover possession which are heard in these courts for the last two years and more. I have no difficulty in believing his evidence and do not in the least doubt it. His business is that of a cap merchant, making caps of all sorts, from velvet, silks, and other materials. Before he hired these premises about May, 1916, he had an upper floor in a house at Thakoredwar, where he manufactured caps and sold wholesale to the middlemen or shop-keepers. He shifted to the shop in suit and there not only manufactures caps, but himself sells wholesale and retail. To send him adrift in these times would be to ruin his long established business.

The plaintiff may have to wait for a large percentage of return on his moneys, at the worst for two years. His investment, in the meantime, yields him a moderate and fair return. If he has spare capital he could invest it in building new buildings on some of the open vacant sites obtainable in this expanding town. Such an investment would not be fettered by the provisions of the Rent Act and he could judiciously so fix the rents of the new investment as to strike a fair average of return on both properties.

NOT A REASONABLE DESIRE.

After an anxious and careful consideration I pronounce that his desire to pull down and rebuild at the present juncture is not reasonable. I am fortified in this opinion by the judgment of their Lordships of the High Court, both in the Original and in the Appellate Court in Suit No. 1284, Appeal No. 35 of 1918 in the High Court. In that suit the facts, on behalf of the landlord, were a little stronger than in the present case, inasmuch as the property in that case was an old dilapidated one and the Municipality had required repairs and replacements. The landlord was advised that rather than prop up an old dilapidated structure by repairs, which at the most prolongs its life by a few short years, it would be more profitable to pull down and to rebuild. Their Lordships in both the Courts held this desire to rebuild unreasonable.

The application of the plaintiff is therefore dismissed.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

358-18—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay v The Fort Press Co. Ltd, Craigie B and C.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECRETAL

123-16—Payne and Co, Foalesaribai widow v Rai Saheb Keshrising Rajmal, Daph F and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1790-18—Payne and Co, Shamji Gordhandas and Co v The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd, Hiralal Th and Co. Part heard.

1736-18—Motichand and D, Nathu Jadhavji v Messrs Vrajdas Rowji and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L, Messrs Vallabdas Dossabhai v Babulal Jeynarayen, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Merwanji K and Ch, Jehangir and S, Crawford B and Co.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1413-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

433-18—Captain and V, Peerbai widow v Dhunji Nagsey, Maturbhai J and M.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soondersdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co. a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Maallal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

1389-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dwarkadas Tribhowandas and ors, Payne and Co.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhagwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

731-18—Mans H M and Co, Haji Umer Haji Maneck and anr v Haji Hiraji Kalloo, Kanga and Sayani.

385-18—C P De Cunha, Narain Kalian v Bai Maneckbai widow, Wadia G and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

704-17—Mer K and Co, Bai Hamabai Framji Petit v The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr.

706-17—Mer K and Co, Bai Hamabai Framji Petit v The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1296-18—Craigie B and C, Frankol Albany Robert Cecil Savile v Mabel Giraldina Auber Saville and anr, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1914-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs A P K Fakir Mahomed and Bros, Pandia and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1822-18—Wadia G and Co, Abdulally Husseinallly Tarwari and anr v Sha Meghji Jagjiwan a firm, Matu J and M.

1825-18—G B Pandia, Chaturbhai Bapubhai Patel v Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1826-18—G B Pandia, Chaturbhai Bapubhai Patel v Ramkissondas Babulal a firm, Mulji and Tha.

1836-18—Mehta D and L, Gangadas Dayabhai v Vasanji Pitamber, Mulji and Th.

1895-18—Payne and Co, Gordhandas Karsandas v Somchand Prabhudas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1686-18—Dastur and Co, Chandra Appa Powar v Virji Gomar and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

549-18—Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Binodram Baichand a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm and anr, Daph F & D, Craigie B and Co.

738-17—Manilal and Kher, Ramchandra Hari Dwarkaji Thakur v Bhikibai and ors, Madh K and Ch, N V Gokhale.

12-18—Jam R and D, Essabhai Shaikh Heptoolla v Abdul Hussein Tyabally & ors, Payne and Co, Edg G W and Co, Mer K and Co.

1359-17—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyabally v Vorah Miya Saheb Jivabhoy Cumrudin and ors, Mer K and Co, Jam R and D, Edg G W and Co, Little and Co, For postponement.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Tyabally Rangwalla v Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein and ors, Parties concerned.

1918-18—Mans H M and Co, Umabai widow and ors v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and ors, Mans H M and Co.

920-17—D J Mantri, Shantram Bhawanshanker v P Sitaram Naidoo, Payne and Co.

1389-16—Payne and Co, Maganlal Lowji and anr v Aishabibi, Shamrao M and H.

1392-17—Tyabji D and Co, Pascoal Simoys & ors v Miya Ahmed Alsman and ors, Smetham R and Co.

1358-17—Mehta D adn L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Ramnarayen Ramlal a firm Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 45.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 194 IN CHAMBER.

9-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jerup Tiga & Co a firm v R A Norrigord.

106-18—Jam R and D, Badrudin Ahmedj v Framroz Pestonji Madan.

121-18—Jehangir and Seervai, Messrs Hajarimal Mohtaji and Co a firm v Krishnarao Harichandra Mantri.

123-18—Mulla and Mulla, Phirojshaw Rustomji Patia v Burjorji D Shroff.

1182-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jerup Teja and Co a firm v Cooverji Damodhar.

188-18—N C Dalal, Lala Khushal and Co a firm v Krishnarao Harichandra Mantri.

199-18—Jehangir and Seervai, Gumanchand Umadat v Krishnarao Harichandra Mantri.

221-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jerup Teja and Co a firm v Hormusji Nusserwanji Kapadia.

262-18—Motichand and D, Rustom H Khambatta v Ebahoo Mochie Mohan.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

95-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Vallabhdas Khusaji Jairam v Narji Soonderji, Mulla & M. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1181-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Surchand Sheoram and ors, Ragh N and Co.

67-19—Merwanji K and Co, Goculdas Narotam a firm v Vrajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

6-19—Shroff and D, Amratlal Lakhmidas a firm v Amratlal Hirabal a firm, Mulji and Tha.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1811-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaca N and Co.

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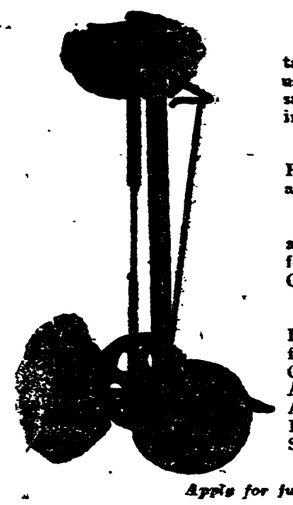

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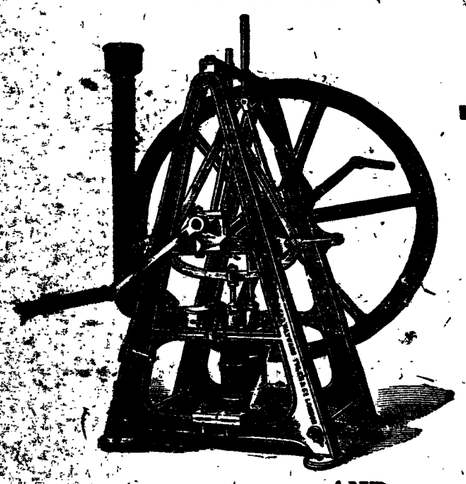

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LIQUIDATOR IN TROUBLE.

THREE CHARGES FRAMED.

Mr. Dattaram Wasudev Pilgaonkar, a pleader of the Bombay High Court and liquidator of Messrs. Soundy and Company, Ltd., appeared on Friday, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. P. S. Mellor, Registrar of Companies, Bombay, of failing to comply with the requirements of section 224 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913, as he failed to file, with the Registrar at intervals and in the form prescribed by Rule 95, the particulars with respect to the proceedings and position of the liquidation of Soundy and Co., Ltd., from the 28th June, 1915.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The evidence showed that the firm of Soundy and Co., Ltd., was registered in Bombay as a joint-stock company, and Mr. Pilgaonkar was appointed a liquidator of the said company in accordance with a resolution passed in August, 1914, that the Company should be wound up voluntarily. Mr. Pilgaonkar, as its liquidator, did not file a notice of his appointment under section 208 of the Indian Companies' Act until 12th January, 1915. When the winding up of a company is not finished within one year, its liquidator has, at such intervals as might be prescribed, to file under section 244 of the Indian Companies' Act with the Registrar a statement in the prescribed particulars of the proceedings and position of the liquidation under Rule 95 of the Rules framed by the High Court of Bombay. The first statement was to be made up to the end of the twelve months from the beginning of the winding up, and subsequent statements at the intervals of half a year. Each of these statements was to be verified by affidavits. The accused filed with the Registrar a statement for the period from the date of the beginning of the winding-up to 28th June, 1915. Since then, no further statements had been filed with the Registrar. On the 18th February, 1918, the liquidator sent to the Registrar a statement made up to the 31st December, 1917, but as it was not in the prescribed form and was not a half-yearly statement. It was returned by the Registrar to whom the liquidator afterwards sent half-yearly statements made up to 31st December, 1915, and 30th June, 1916. These again were returned by the Registrar as they were also not in the prescribed forms and not in accordance with Rule 95. The Registrar therefore complained that the liquidator had failed to comply with the requirements of section 244 of the said Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he failed to submit the returns on account of illness.

THREE CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed three charges against the accused under section 244 of the Act for failing to file returns for (1) the half year ended 31st December, 1917, (2) for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, and (3) for the half year ended 31st December, 1918.

Mr. Bowen asked for a substantial penalty especially as the liquidation had gone on for a number of years. The excuse of accused's illness was no excuse for failing to file the returns.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to enable the accused to call medical evidence with a view to proving his illness.

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Abba Krishna Patel, a grass dealer, was sentenced by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for the offence of selling grass at a rate higher than that fixed by the Controller of Prices.

The prosecution, which was led by Sub-Inspector Mehta of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, disclosed the fact that the accused sold in all 2,200 lbs. of grass to various persons at the Mahaluxmi yard at Rs. 26 per 1,000 lbs. i.e. two rupees higher than the rate fixed by the Controller which is Rs. 24.

The accused while admitting the offence pleaded ignorance of the law stating that he had arrived from Kolhapur only recently.

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(From a Correspondent.)

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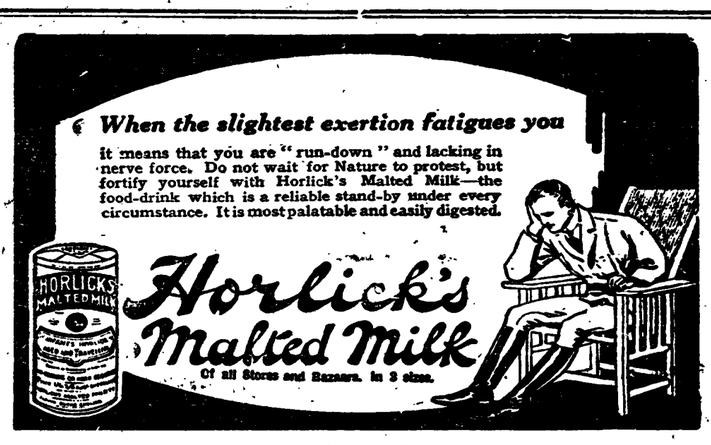

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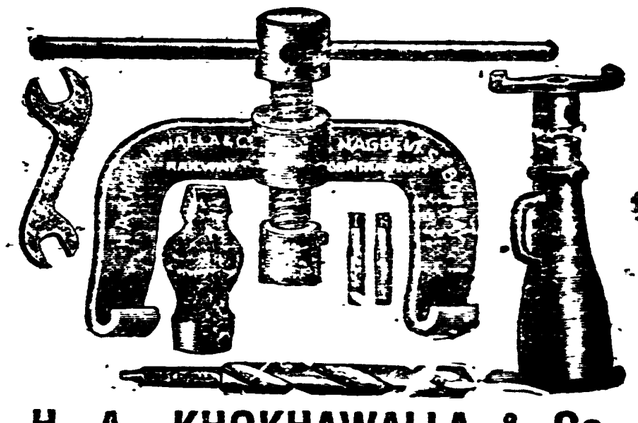

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